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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI, NO 21
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LI, NO 10

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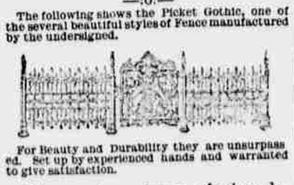

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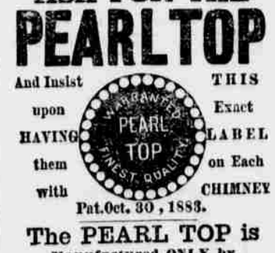

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ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

[WASHINGTON, MAY, 1865.]

Soldiers, return'd from many a fight, to-day
I call another year, another May,
When from your homes at first ye march'd away.

Your country summon'd—what quick answer came
Shall never be forgot by human fame;
The north was red with one electric flame!

The dragon's teeth were sown that started men
(So may the land be never sown again!)—
Ye were the crop that sprang in armor then.

Lo, every highway made its end in one,
With stern, advancing dust against the sun!—
A line of bayonets thrust to Washington!

I heard, I saw!—the street ye tread to-day
Took echoes that shall never pass away—
Visions that shall be visible for aye!

Ye came from many a long remembered fight;
Your flags are glittering, in the windy light,
With names that make their tremulous stars more bright.

Banners whose rags are famous, veterans too,
Pathetic with the storms they fluttered through,
Ye bear in pride and tenderness with you!

Ye come—ye are not all that went away;
Another myriad as great as yours to-day
Keep their encampment with the flowers of May.

Ye came from homes that haply echo still
With your last footsteps on the quiet sill;
Go back, go back, the empty air to fill!

Ye came from new plowed fields and wheated lands,
Where the old harvests call'd for willing hands;
Go back to join the gentle reaper bands!

Ye came—the work is done ye came to do;
Go back, go back, O servants tried and true—
Go back to find your land created new!

JOHN JAMES PIATT.

THE CAPTAIN'S PENSION.

A STORY OF DECORATION DAY IN BRACEVILLE.

Capt. Hatton was the highest authority on war subjects in Braceville. He could tell stories of army life from hour to hour and day to day without repeating himself—stories which made the eyes of his listeners grow as big as saucers. For him the war was never over. He continued to march, to pitch his tent and to fight with all the patriotic fervor which distinguished him in the days when the boom of the cannon shook the land. So engrossing an interest did he take in his career as a soldier that he never cut much of a figure in business. His talents in peace were purely of a narrative character, and as exercised in Braceville wholly unprofitable from a financial standpoint.

The captain never troubled himself about this, but his family did, a fact not to be wondered at, since they experienced all the discomfort resulting from it, and the captain none at all scarcely. Trouble never adhered to him. He had the beautiful faculty of letting somebody else carry all the difficulties while he went on with his reminiscences.

When his signature was needed his wife or his son brought him the papers and he signed them, but he never read them. The only thing he ever read was war history, and this he found fault with because it wasn't always correct.

His family, unhappily, didn't sympathize with his military tastes. They had strong ambitions in a different direction. They belonged to and fraternized with the present and its material interests. His wife had been obliged to be both financial and domestic manager, and her husband's improvidence often placed her in very awkward predicaments. Their son turned his attention to law and looked forward hopefully to future distinction. He had worked hard to pull himself up to the starting place, too; and the neighbors said he deserved credit. The daughters leaned to music and painting, and dreamed of careers, and vainly wished it were possible to convince their over patriotic father that the war had long since ended.

The captain, though a bodily figure in his household, in spirit dwelt in the past, amid the roar of battle or in the idle days of waiting in camp, and was happy as only one who indulges his pet dreams can be. As his hair whitened and old age began to face him squarely, his war stories were often finished with a sigh, and he spoke more frequently of reunions in that unknown country into which flesh and blood can never enter, and where war and the engines of war are neither known nor needed. And when there were reunions here—when the old veterans met and marched on fields of peace under flags that had been triumphantly borne in war—Capt. Hatton's eyes were always dim with tears. Once he looked at the shrunken column of veterans and feelingly repeated these lines:

Another mighty host comes marching slow
From their long bivouacs in the grass and snow—
By these they fought and suffered long ago.

Through every street they march with silent tread
(Quicken the living, ye the living dead);
Look, the same tattered flag is overhead.

His materialistic and unpoetical friends said that he was getting old and possibly a little feeble minded; but those who are much interested in life never understand the feeling of those who are slipping out of it.

Last year, as Decoration day approached, Capt. Hatton's eyes burned with more patriotic fervor than ever. Honors to the dead heroes of the war gave him great joy. His fellow townsmen, knowing the depth and strength of his patriotism, requested him to give a talk on Decoration day, in the cemetery, on the war and its heroic dead.

The day came. The few soldiers' graves in the Braceville cemetery were most prodigally covered with flowers. Prayers were offered, poems read and eulogies pronounced over the brave men who died in their country's service. But there were few to weep over them. Their companions and friends had nearly all vanished from under the sun.

Capt. Hatton's address astonished everybody. It was the outpouring of his heart on a theme dearer to him than all else, and the force and feeling with which he spoke set the hearts of his hearers on fire, and they wept. He painted the spirit of the war as it came to and overshadowed the peaceful land; he described the action of battle, the courage of the soldiers, their endurance and patience in the long marches and the tedious camp life. He painted, too, the Battle of Shiloh, where he had given the best of his corporeal frame—that awful scene, where after the fight one could walk long distances stepping only on dead bodies.

And when he spoke of the dead it was with strong and tender feeling and much simple, moving eloquence. He told how he had seen them lying on the field after the battle, their white or ashen gray faces, with contracted muscles, taking ghastly or distorted shape or again wearing smiles of seraphic sweetness. He became a poet in describing the scene. His friends and neighbors listened with tearful attention and felt a new and deeper respect for the brave and loyal old soldier.

That evening the Hatton family sat down to supper in unusual spirits. The captain was still under the influence of the day's hallowed glory; and, for the first time in their lives, his wife and children were proud of his abnormal patriotism.

His son brought letters and handed them to his father before they seated themselves at table. The captain, with his thoughts on fields of battle and dead comrades, handled them idly without looking at them and laid them aside. The young man seemed to have those letters on his mind. He glanced toward them from time to time as he ate, and when the meal was finished and they still sat about the table chatting pleasantly, he said:

"You haven't read your letters, father," and with polite alacrity he got up and handed them to the white haired dreamer.

The captain opened one after another without interest. Suddenly his eyes flashed and he began to tremble. "Here, my children, look here!" he cried excitedly, holding at arm's length an official paper and a letter of imposing appearance. "My grateful government insists that I shall have all this money for the wounds I received at Shiloh—wounds of which I have always been proud and felt it an honor to bear without thought of compensation. I have ever held that the true patriot gives his spirit and his body freely to his country. I never asked for a pension, though I knew I was entitled to it. No, I did not ask it, but my government has proved itself worthy of loyal service: it offers it to me voluntarily."

Here the captain's son colored and began to cough violently.

"I rejoiced that I had suffered for my country," continued the captain. "It is a poor order of patriotism that is willing to give nothing. I am grateful for this acknowledgment of my service, because it came unsolicited. Here it is, my darlings, here is the reward of your father's loyalty to the land he loves. Take it, and do what you will with it. I don't want it. I want to die knowing that I have given something to my dear country and have taken nothing."

"How much is it father?" asked Lilian, the eldest daughter, who had dreams of going abroad to study art.

"Nearly $7,000," he answered dreamily. His mind was again roaming over the field at Shiloh. Both young ladies caught their breath. Their mother looked unutterably astonished at the vastness of the sum which, as it were, had been miraculously thrown into their laps; while the enterprising son tried in vain to appear unconcerned.

"What shall we do with it?" asked Emma, the other daughter, who had musical ambitions.

"Build a really comfortable house, a home," said the sensible mother, whose genius for domestic management had often been put to sore straits in consequence of her husband's indifference to the material things of life.

"Just a slice of it would educate Emma and me in our professions," said Lilian, in a voice of eager interest.

The son remarked that he knew of an enterprise sure to bring extraordinary results, into which, in his opinion, a large part of the pension money might be put with profit.

"Let us fix up this house, refurnish it, and divide the remainder equally between us," said Lilian.

"Remember, children, that we need a comfortable home of our own," put in the mother with mild firmness.

"But when we get to earning money at our professions we can soon build you and father a lovely home," said Emma.

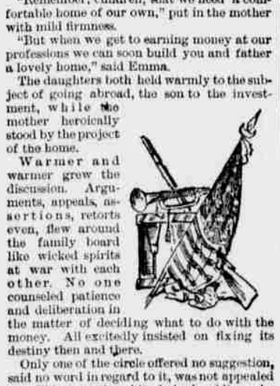
The daughters both held warmly to the subject of going abroad, the son to the investment, while the mother heroically stood by the project of the home.

Warmer and warmer grew the discussion. Arguments, appeals, assertions, retorts even, flew around the family board like wicked spirits at war with each other. No one counseled patience and deliberation in the matter of deciding what to do with the money. All excitedly insisted on fixing its destiny then and there.

Only one of the circle offered no suggestion, said no word in regard to it, was not appealed to. This was the white haired soldier who had so bravely earned the money. Indeed, he seemed quite unconscious of the wrangle going on about him. He had moved from the table and was sitting in the easy chair near the open door, holding his letters carelessly in his hand and looking dreamily out on the hills fresh and fair in their garments of spring. He was thinking, not of the possible joys of the future, but of the dear anguish of the past. Over his face spread an expression of serene, exalted delight. It came from the memory of what he had suffered for the sake of principle. His was a nature that understood the blessedness of giving.

The discussion about the money went on, growing in strength and wrath every minute. At last, stung to defending his position, the son, forgetting his father's presence, boldly declared that he had some rights in the case, since his energy and perseverance had secured the pension.

This speech made its way straight into the captain's consciousness like a knife, and like a knife was the wound it made. This money, then, this pension, was not as he had proudly believed, the voluntary gift of a grateful government. His son had begged, schemed, planned and struggled to get it, and in the eyes of his country he was no better patriot than the meanest of her servitors.



He turned toward the disturbed group at the table with a look in his eyes the like of which they had never seen, and which they never will be able to forget. It had in it unspeakable astonishment, overwhelming anguish and something else not translatable to the limited spiritual perceptions of those who saw it. That something was not of this world. It was a beam from the unseen sun of infinity shining through the old soldier's surprised eyes. Instantly all were awed into silence. Instinctively they recognized that something mightier than their wills confronted them—something they could not understand.

The old soldier began to rise to his feet. His lips moved but no sound came forth. Slowly he sank back into the chair again. The light faded out of his eyes and his face grew ashen white. The awestruck family looked at him with speechless tongues. Before they realized the presence of the strange guest, death, who had come so unexpectedly into their presence, he had departed with the soul of the old patriot.

GERTRUDE GARRISON.

A MEMORY.

[MAY, 1864.]

The morning stars were growing pale,
But still we slept, as soldiers sleep
Who know not fear, deep in the vale
Between the mountains dark and steep.

A quiet brooded o'er the camp,
And not a cloud was in the sky,
With soothing dews our brows were damp.
A sweet breeze fanned us tenderly.

It may have been a mocking bird,
Low trilling to the dawning day,
But every veteran dreamed he heard
His love sing as he sleeping lay.

Some loves were wives and maidens some,
And some were mothers sweet and fair;
And some were children left at home
Without a mother's tender care.

But ah, how mournful was that strain,
That low, sad song in dreaming ears!
It rose and fell and rose again,
And died as if in sobs and tears.

Then brayed the trumpet, clashed the drum:
"Fall in!" Up sprang we all as one;
Bullets like bees began to hum,
And warm, red blood like wine to run.

On which side fought we, shall I say?
(We fought so hard, with hearts so true!)
We may have worn the stainless gray,
Or loyally the precious blue.

Some fell, some lived, and all were brave,
For all had heard love sing that morn:
Oh, woman, weeping by a grave!
Oh, golden dream to tatters torn!

What without love is victory worth?
What is defeat if love be won?
Hearts of the south, hearts of the north,
Throb louder than the drum or gun!

MAURICE THOMPSON.

THE MEDAL OF HONOR.

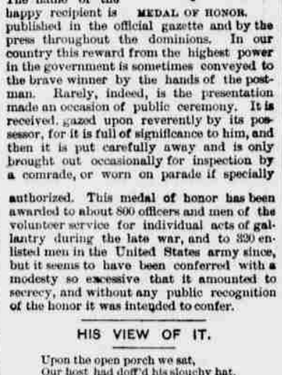
A Decoration for the Living Soldiers of the Late War.

Nearly 60,000,000 people of the United States scarcely know that there is a national tribute paid to its brave soldiers. This is the medal of honor given by congress for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy only. This medal has been in existence for more than twenty years, and has been conferred upon several hundred heroes, but very few besides the recipients know of its existence. This ignorance is due to the fact that a mistaken simplicity marks the method of its presentation. In other countries, particularly those we imitate in military matters, the decoration is often handed to the soldier by his sovereign in the presence of the principal officers of state, of large bodies of troops and of thousands of people. The name of the happy recipient is published in the official gazette and by the press throughout the dominions. In our country this reward from the highest power in the government is sometimes conveyed to the brave winner by the hands of the postman. Rarely, indeed, is the presentation made an occasion of public ceremony. It is received, gazed upon reverently by its possessor, for it is full of significance to him, and then it is put carefully away and is only brought out occasionally for inspection by a comrade, or worn on parade if specially authorized. This medal of honor has been awarded to about 800 officers and men of the volunteer service for individual acts of gallantry during the late war, and to 320 enlisted men in the United States army since, but it seems to have been conferred with a modesty so excessive that it amounted to secrecy, and without any public recognition of the honor it was intended to confer.

MEDAL OF HONOR.

HIS VIEW OF IT.

Upon the open porch we sat,
Our host had doff'd his slouchy hat,
And tilted back his easy chair.
His corn cob's smoke rose in the air,
The sinking sun threw golden lines,
The hills were sweet with breath of pines.
"Yes, I war in ther war," said he;
"I war a traitor once, may be.
Tho' I had work'd my farm all day,
An' didn't care a durn which way
They settled ther questions o' ther state.
I owned no niggers myself—but wait—
When Yanks kom down an' took my corn,
An' burnt my house, wher I war born,
An' carted off my bull blame crop,
I said, sed I, this thing must stop!
For I hed a kind o' honest pride
In ther ownership of my fireside.
I say, it made no odds ter me
Whether ther blacks war bound or free;
But I couldn't see them sogers take
What my hands had toiled ter make!
Then, when Mandy paled and sigh'd,
An' our kid got scart an' cried,
By jinks, I rose an' grabbed my gun,
An' sed, it's time these raids war done!
So I fit right thro' in Longstreet's corps
Till Bobby Lee gev up ther war.
An' I war glad to see it cease,
For all I wanted, sir, war peace,
An' I hadn't ther heart fur layin' low
A lot o' chaps I didn't know!
Look at thet hand. You see it? Well,
That hurt kem o' a burstin' shell.
No pension, sir? By thunder, I would
Not draw one fer it if I could!
Fer I'm kinder proud this fist war spiled
While raised defendin' home and child!



But it's past, an' I'm doin' well
In keepin' this little one hoss hotel.
An' as long as this hoase stands,
An' they've no weaplus in thar hands,
I don't care of they wore gray or blue,
Thar jest as welcome har as you."

M. W. B.

FIGHTING FOR THE FLAG.

It was last Decoration day, after they had returned from beautifying with flowers the graves of the Union soldiers, who seemed to sleep so peacefully in the soft sunshine, that four former companions in arms were seated under the tender green of the trees in Central park. They were full of the sad yet precious memories of the war, and naturally rehearsed many of its incidents in which they had taken part. Their patriotism had been freshly stirred by the ceremonies at which they had assisted, and, as they recounted scenes where gallant fellows had given their lives for their country, their eyes, that had often looked death in the face with a strong glance, moistened visibly, and were cast down to hide their emotion. While they were talking they caught sight of the stars and stripes on the old Arsenal building. A puff of wind gracefully blew out the banner of the free; they instinctively stood up together, removed their hats, and, as one of them said: "Bless the old flag! I would be happy to die for it to-morrow!" they fervently clasped each other's hands in recognition of a common sentiment.

The speaker was ex-Mayor Goodwin, a native of Connecticut, aged about 50, who had been living in St. Louis at the breaking out of the war, and had joined a Missouri regiment as soon as the government had called for troops. The other three were ex-Col.

Mason, ex-Capt. Bennett and ex-Brigadier Gen. Wirtley. The first had made his home in Cincinnati, Bennett and Wirtley had settled in Chicago, and, as martial representatives of Ohio and Illinois, had entered the field immediately after the fire on Sumter. They were all bachelors then, nearly the same age, and having gone with their commands to Missouri, were soon dr. wn into acquaintance and friendship by similarity of opinions and tastes. They had seen a good deal of service in different parts of the south; had all been wounded—Goodwin and Wirtley several times each—and had kept up the friendship joined in the early days. After the close of the struggle they found themselves in New York, where they are still engaged in business. The endless distractions of the city prevent their meeting as often as they would choose; but on Decoration day they are always in company, and are likely to be bound together by associations of the past while life continues. They are creditable examples of the citizen soldiers on whom the republic can always depend in time of need. They, in common with millions of their countrymen north and south, so revere the national ensign that they would sacrifice everything in its defense.

"Goodwin," said Wirtley (the four had dropped their military titles, like sensible men, with the termination of the war), "we all feel as you do about the old flag, as you well know. I have been told that you showed your devotion to it by recapturing the colors of your regiment at Wilson's Creek. Can't you give us the story?"

"It's not worth telling," replied Goodwin. "It was only one of the many incidents that occurred on many battle fields; and, besides, it is bad taste, you will agree, for a man to recite his own experiences. He is very apt to imagine himself a hero when he is a very commonplace mortal."

"Let us have the story, Goodwin," exclaimed the three. "We are friends," added Mason, "and we know you too well to think you capable of boasting. On this day any one who has been a soldier is excusable for indulging in personal reminiscences. We have all been doing it, you know. Fire away, old fellow."

"If you are bored, then it will be your own fault," remarked Goodwin. "The story is not long, anyhow; no, you won't suffer much more than you anticipate. I had formed a high idea of Capt. Nathaniel Lyon when he broke up the secession camp formed by Governor Jackson in St. Louis, and I was very glad to be in his command. He had been appointed brigadier, and I was with him at Booneville, where he routed a Confederate force that the governor had got together, and at Dry Spring, where he defeated McCulloch. When McCulloch and Price united, and threatened to gain possession of southwest Missouri, I approved of Lyon's determination to give them battle at Wilson's Creek, in spite of their superior numbers. I had enlisted as a private in St. Louis and was already a captain, so that my opinion had some weight. We were all so inexperienced then that a man who had participated in such skirmishes (we called them battles) as Booneville and Dry Spring was regarded as a tried soldier.

"How vividly I remember the 10th of August, the day on which the engagement at Wilson's Creek occurred. The ground was rolling, like most of the land in Greene county, Mo., with clumps of trees here and there and a forest in the distance. The weather was intensely hot, and the dust from the movements of the adverse armies almost suffocating. Gen. Lyon, as we were drawn up for battle, rode along the line encouraging the men. He told them how much depended on the result of the fight, to stand firm, to remember the flag of the country, to think that on each soldier's conduct the result might hang. I could see that he was anxious, but he looked hopeful, cheerful and undaunted. A braver, more patriotic man never fought in the Union cause. I felt that he would, if he should live, lead us to victory; that he could not fail. So he seemed to affect everybody that came into his presence.

"My regiment was one of the first ordered forward on the enemy's right. We were ordered to withhold our fire until within fifty yards; but the men were so excited and undisciplined that they began firing long before they could do much harm. The fire was returned when we were near enough to see the faces of the Confederates, and appeared to be very destructive. My men seemed to be falling all around me. But I soon saw that it was partially confusion in the ranks, caused by unfamiliarity with danger. The men were speedily rallied, and I observed that only a few had been struck. I ordered my company not to mind the wounded and we rapidly advanced. I had had at the outset a keen sense of fear; I believed I should be hit every moment. But the fear quickly passed. I became intensely excited, and yet I was outwardly calm. The dust and the smoke of the guns covered everything, for the air was close and stifling. I heard the roar of the engagement, mingled with the groans of the wounded and their pitiful cries for water. I had a choking thirst myself. The field seemed like a burning desert. What wouldn't I have given for a drink of water, and there was water nowhere, the canteens being exhausted.

"Notwithstanding my excitement, I grew steadily calmer. I ceased to think of myself. I had no idea of personal peril, though I saw men dropping constantly. When it was one of our men, I was amazed. When it was one of the enemy, I was rejoiced, and I found myself shouting like the rest with delirious joy at every casualty on the other side. I hungered for blood. I was like a wild beast. If I could have slain a thousand Confederates with a blow of my blade, I should have been happy. One of our officers rode before us. He waved his sword, and cried out something that I could not understand. The words had scarcely left his lips when a cannon ball carried away his head, and his bleeding trunk fell to the ground. The incident did not horrify or startle me; it only quickened my Scotch passion for carnage, and I yelled with glee, a minute after, as I saw a Confederate officer reel in his saddle and tumble.

"The oddly uniformed line opposite, in which butternut was a conspicuous color, showed signs of giving way. Just then our standard bearer, who was in advance, was struck and fell. A fresh Confederate force had been ordered up to relieve the troops we had been fighting, and bore down upon us in such numbers that we were ordered to withdraw slowly, our faces to the foe. A dozen members of our regiment had hurried forward to rescue the flag, which had already been torn from the staff by one of the enemy, a fine looking fellow, an officer plainly, and which he thrust into the breast of his coat. I marked his countenance and figure. I was sure that I should remember him. What pleasure I should have taken in killing him, in order to recover the colors of the regiment, which I felt it such a disgrace to lose in one of the first real battles of the war.

"But there was no chance of recapturing it. We steadily fell back, and were soon relieved by fresh troops. Our regiment had lost heavily. Out of 600 or so, one quarter were killed, wounded and missing, and the remainder were in no condition for further fighting at once. I still mourned over the captured flag. During the first year of the strife we soldiers, you remember, thought the loss of a stand of colors as bad as a general defeat, and we never altered our opinion greatly afterward either. It may be superstition, but it is a patriotic superstition that every true soldier is inclined to cherish. The flag of a country represents our highest interest.

"I could not bear to be off duty on that day. As soon as I had quenched my excessive thirst in a pool of dirty water, where a score of men were half frantic and fighting for drink, I went to Gen. Lyon and offered my service to act as one of his aides. He accepted it, and giving me a horse sent me with an order to a distant part of the field. I delivered the order, but in doing so bullet after bullet whistled near me, one of the bullets passing through the skirt of my coat. I already began to imagine that I might be destined not to be struck—constant danger makes us fatalists—and I galloped along to the music of the guns, fancying myself in a feverish dream. To be beyond the sound of cries and groans, the sight of blood and wounds was a great relief.

"I seemed to be only in danger myself, and of that danger I was almost unconscious. I was in a part of the field away from the battle, riding fast to where I supposed Gen. Lyon to be, when my horse reared as if in pain. I believed that he must be mortally wounded by a stray shot. I disengaged my feet from the stirrups, and just in time, for I felt that he was falling. I tumbled headlong—I could not save myself—and then I was unconscious. How long I remained so I cannot tell. I arose with senses dazed, but the din of battle, the sight of dust, powder and smoke restored me. My horse lay dead a few feet distant, the blood still flowing from his side, caused apparently by a grape shot. No one seemed near me, and I was walking away somewhat lame, when a voice, saying 'Surrender, you d—d Yankee, or I'll blow your brains out!' drew my attention. Out of a cluster of trees had stepped a Confederate officer, whom a glance disclosed as the captor of our colors. To allay any doubt, if there could be doubt, the silken end of the stripes was still visible in the breast of his coat. He was coming toward me with a revolver leveled at my head, perhaps fifty feet off. He doubtless believed me unarmed; but I reached instinctively toward my belt and drew my pistol,

The Columbian.

S. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1887.

The report of the conference committee on the wholesale liquor license bill was adopted by 104 yeas to 68 nays. The following are the rates for wholesale: In cities of the first, second and third classes, $500; in all other cities, $300; in boroughs, $200; in townships $100, which sum shall be paid into the state treasury. One quart is the limit; brewers, distillers and manufacturers shall not sell less than one gallon. The rates for bottlers are, in cities of the first, second and third classes, $200, and in all other cities, boroughs and townships, $100.

Building operations in Chicago, which had begun this year most promisingly, have been brought almost to a standstill by strikes of workingmen. The employers generally are shutting down rather than yield to the demands for higher pay, or shorter time, or for having Saturday as payday, which is one of the principal grievances. The prospect is that many thousands of workmen and laborers, with families, will be reduced to penury, and trade of every kind will suffer, unless the trade unions make some concession or submit the difficulties to arbitration.

A natural gas explosion in the Erie burial case works demolished one of the main buildings and fired the whole institution Saturday last. The gas came from a well at high pressure and burst a pipe, and when the watchman, Joseph H. Greshwind, entered the store house the gas exploded with a frightful report, wrecking the building and neighboring structures. Greshwind was rendered unconscious, and was taken out by people who rushed to the scene. His companion, John Hagerman, who was in the building, has not been found, and is believed to be lost. The establishment was the property of Dr. MacMullen, and estimated with the stock, to be worth $65,000 upon which there was an insurance of $25,000, principally in London, New York and Hartford companies. The plant being situated out of the city was beyond the water limits.

The general interest in Queen Victoria's "jubilee" will increase the fervor with which the loyal Briton always celebrates the Queen's birthday. She will have been upon the throne fifty years next June, and yet, remarkable as this long reign has been, Victoria is not a very old woman. She is now 68 or just the age of Elizabeth at the death of Essex. Elizabeth lived to be 70, but her eventful and glorious reign was two years short of the half century which her distant successor reasonably expects to attain. While Victoria has reigned she has not ruled, in the sense in which Elizabeth ruled. The business of a Queen is less exciting in these days, and her peaceful domestic life has also, no doubt, had much to do with the prolonging of her days. When it is remembered that Gladstone is ten years older than the Queen and that the Emperor William has turned 90, both of these old men having put a good deal more hard work into their lives, it appears unlikely that the Prince of Wales may have some years more to wait. He is already past the age at which he can hope to enter upon a very long reign.

HIGH LICENSE.

There are in Columbia county forty hotels and twenty-three restaurants. Under the old law hotels paid a license fee of fifty dollars and restaurants twenty dollars, all of which went to the state. Under the new law hotels in boroughs pay a license fee of $150, of which the borough receives three-fifths, or $90, the state one-fifth and the county one-fifth, or $30 each. There are four hotels in Bloomsburg, and from these the town will receive $360, and the county $120. Berwick has three hotels, and will get $270, and the county $90. Centralia has three hotels, and it will get $270, and the county $90. Bloomsburg has three restaurants, from which it will receive $270, and the county $90. Berwick has three and will get the same, and the county $90. Centralia has seven and will get $630, and the county $210. There are thirty hotels in the townships where the fee is $75, of which the county gets one fourth. These will pay the county $562.50. There are thirteen restaurants in the townships that will pay the county $243.75. The townships receive one half of the license fee, to be applied to keeping roads in repair. From this it will be seen that Bloomsburg will receive from licenses the sum of $630, Berwick $540 Centralia, $900. From all the licenses the county will get $1,496.25. This estimate is made on the present number of licenses. The new law may reduce the number.

A Month of the Inter-State Law.

A comparison of the earnings of ninety-nine principal railways in the United States for the month of April of the current year with the same period in 1886 shows an increase in gross earnings of $2,374,899, or 16.3 per cent. These statistics cover the first month in which the inter-State commerce law was in effect and demonstate that however adversely other interests have been affected by the new law the railways have not been getting left.

These figures are all the more significant when considered in connection with undisputed fact that the effect of the new law was to decrease the gross amount of freight shipments. People hesitated to ship freely because of new rates which were higher than before or because the railway companies were dilatory in making their rates public, thus rendering shippers uncertain as to what the rates would be. The conclusion is irresistible that the increase of more than sixteen per cent. in gross earnings is due to a general increase in rates of more than that amount.

Assuming that the earnings of April 1886, were sufficient to make the business of these railways fairly profitable, the marked advance in rates indicated by the figures for April, 1887, can hardly be regarded as wise. An intelligent reading public will not be disposed to lay the advance in rates so much to any defect in the law as to a desire on the part of the railways to made it odious. If the companies deemed the advance necessary to protect them from a temporary loss of revenue during the first few weeks of the law's operations that necessity no longer exists. A scaling of rates to the basis of a reasonable profit on the business done would seem to be in order, now that the effect of the new law upon revenues is fairly demonstrated.—*Times.*

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23rd, 1887.

To-day more than a thousand tents whiten the greensward that stretches around the Washington Monument. The troops are now all here who intended to participate in the National Drill, and they represent the Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Colorado, Dakota, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington Territory and the District of Columbia.

The Drill opened this morning, but the day was consumed by some formalities such as naming the camp, issuing orders, receiving the latest arrivals of troops, etc., and this evening there was a dress parade by all of the organizations encamped, but the competitive drill begins to-morrow. The soldiers here represent the flower of the National Guard of their States, and many of the commands are noted for their excellent discipline, and won trophies in State and interstate drills.

Such a camp has not been seen in this country since the veterans of the civil war broke their camp in '65. Now the soldiers of the North, South, East and West assemble in one camp and contend in friendly strife for the trophies of the peaceful drill ground. the week will be exceedingly lively in Washington. It will be filled with events, brilliant street pageants, attractive drills, reviews and street parades.

Washington can boast in superlative language of many things. It has the largest public buildings, the most beautiful streets, the widest and the smoothest pavements, the finest public grounds, the greatest number of shade trees and fountains and statues, the highest monument, and many other things the most wonderful and best and "biggest" of their kind, and now it adds to the list the largest competitive drill. Up to this time the greatest gathering of the kind was "Camp R. C. Drum" in Mobile, two years ago, but the National Drill exceeds that more than three fold in the number of military bodies that will take part.

The good people of Washington are rejoicing that the order permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the drill ground has been revoked. The bar privilege of the ground has been sold by the Drill committee for $1,800, but it is settled that only temperance drinks shall be dispensed at the refreshment counter under the grand stand this week. The revocation of the privileges has been attributed to the influence of the President through the efforts of some ladies of the W. T. C. U. who called upon him to interfere, and also to a suggestion from the Commissioner of public grounds, to the effect that the War Department, (to which the drill ground belongs) would be gratified if the committee would exclude intoxicating liquors. But from whatever source the influence may have come, most people were pleased with the final decision and action of the National Drill Committee.

After the close of the Drill the President will take a vacation of about ten days, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Colonel Lamont and his family. They will go to Saranac Lake, New York, where the fishing is said to be good at this season. It is said they will go on the second of June, which is the anniversary of the President's marriage. Doubtless he feels the need of rest, and the event could not, probably, be celebrated in a way more agreeable to him.

The financial situation has been demanding a great deal of the President's time and attention of late, as, indeed, it is the most important question now before him. On last Wednesday night the Secretary of the Treasury remained at the White House until two o'clock in the morning, talking over the matter with him. He is being urged by the advocates of tariff reduction to call an extra session of Congress early in the fall for the purpose of considering revenue measures. But Secretary Fairchild is so safe and conservative a manager that there can be no real cause of alarm concerning the stingency of the money market, whether Congress is specially convened or not. Besides the Secretary's powers are sufficient, under existing laws to enable him to ward off any threatened danger. In the worst contingency that can be imagined he is at liberty to step into the open market and buy bonds for Government account.

The Last Bond Call.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued on Friday last a call for the redemption of three per cent. bonds to the amount of $19,717,500 being the last of the three per cents. issued under the act of July 12, 1882. The principle and interest of these bonds become due under the call July 1, 1887, and interest will cease from that date. These are not only the last of the three per cents., but the last of all the bonds of the United States, subject to payment at par at the discretion of the government. Secretary Manning, in his last annual report predicted that these bonds would all be paid by October of the present year. The government revenues have exceeded his expectation and his prophecy is anticipated by three months.

This call compels the country to face a perplexing question regarding its financial affairs. Secretary Sherman, during the Hayes administration, undertook to take advantage of the growing improvement in the financial affairs of the country and fund the bonded debt at a lower rate of interest. He succeeded in doing so, but miscalculated as to the debt-paying capacity of the country under existing laws and made the new bonds redeemable too far in the future. The first bonds available for redemption after the payment of those called on Friday are the $250,000,000 of four and a half per cents which become due in 1891. The next are the $738,000,000 of four per cents, which are not due until 1907. Had Secretary Sherman's foresight been as good as his hindsight he would doubtless have made these loans available for payment a great deal earlier, even though compelled to pay a higher rate of interest.

The well intentioned mistake was made, however, and now the country is confronted with the alternative of reducing its taxes very materially, or of seeing an annual surplus of not less than $125,000,000 accumulate in the Treasury during the three and a half years intervening between this and 1891. If the more than $400,000,000 which would thus be withdrawn from the business of the country should cause no serious inconvenience up to that time, the trouble would only be deferred, as the $250,500,000 of four and a half per cents could then be paid off with the accumulated surplus and leave nearly as much more in the Treasury. There would then be a period of sixteen years before any more bonds would become payable, and it would be simply out of the question to withdraw so large an annual sum from circulation for that length of time.

Already the demand is made in influential quarters that Congress shall be called together not later than October to consider the surplus question. With money as plenty as it seems to be at present, however, the accumulations of sixty days will not be likely to prove serious. Whether it meets in October or December the present Congress will be compelled to deal with the question and the conflict between the free traders, who want customs duties reduced to the lowest possible level, and the protectionists, who want them retained, will doubtless be intense and exciting. The surplus will likewise be a constant temptation to jobbers to push all sorts of extravagant pension, river and harbor and public building schemes. It is very evident that the situation is one calling for the exercise of the highest qualities of statesmanship.—*Times.*

Bills Signed by Governor Beaver.

The following is a list of the bills signed by Governor Beaver since the adjournment of the legislature and have therefore become laws: An act to punish false pretensers in obtaining registration of cattle and other animals and to punish giving false pedigrees; to provide civil rights for all people regardless of race or color; amending the act regulating the admission of attorneys and counsellors at law to practice in the several courts of the commonwealth; to enable managers of work houses to purchase additional land for agricultural or other purposes; to give preference of appointment or employment to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, who fought for the Union cause in the late war; authorizing the issuing of execution upon judgments for the purpose of selling personal property of the debtor after five years from the entry of such judgment without a previous writ of *scire facias* to revive the same; extending the authority and jurisdiction of justices of the peace to the several burgesses of this commonwealth; to provide for the care and preservation of the monuments marking the boundary lines of this commonwealth; relating to cost and the manner of computing mileage in certain cases; a supplement to an act providing for the selection of a site and erection of a state hospital for injured persons of the anthracite coal reigons, in the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Dauphin, Northumberland and Columbia, etc.; providing for the payment of costs in criminal cases by the proper county; providing for a night watchman for the state library; to extend the minimum school term to six months; authorizing the courts of quarter sessions to make orders about the payment of costs in road cases; regarding the mutilating of books, maps, stationery, &c.; to regulate the employment of labor, requiring two weeks' notice of intended abandonment of work to be given the employer, who is also oblige l to give a similar notice of intended discharge; providing for the semi-monthly payment of wage-workers; to repeal the Lenox road law, in Susquehanna, before this legislature for fifty years; repealing the act increasing the pay of sheriffs and jailors of Lebanon county; repealing the act relating to road bridges hereafter to be constructed on the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers; enlarging the competency of witnesses; repealing act to authorize the court of common pleas of Luzerne county to appoint auditors in certain cases; repealing the section of the act to provide for the erecting of pounds, doing away with the old fence requirement; empowering cities to take and hold donations of money, books, real or personal property for the purpose of free libraries and authorizing appropriations; authorizing the binding of any orphan to any city to be made by mother, guardian, or next friend; for the protection of German carp in public lakes or streams; amending the game law so as to prohibit the killing of quail or Virginia partridge between December 15 and October 15, providing a penalty of ten dollars for every violation of the act; to prevent the adulteration of candy or confectionery; making the carrying on of the business of detectives without license a misdemeanor; authorizing the trustees, treasurer or other proper officers of any church, congregation, presbytery or other church organization to abandon burying grounds and sell the same in fee clear of all restrictions; appropriating the tax on dogs to the support of public libraries in boroughs; making the breaking into cars a felony; securing to laborers the benefit of the exemption laws and to prevent assignment of claims for the purpose of securing their collection against laborers outside the state; to provide for the institution of proceedings in equity by process of a foreign attachment; authorizing marriage license to be applied for before justices of the peace and aldermen; authorizing county treasurers to charge and deduct commissions from school, road and all other municipal taxes collected and paid over by them to the proper authorities; providing punishment for persons stealing lumber on banks of rivers and streams; to authorize an appeal from the assessment of the amount to be paid by persons desirous of using a private road; to authorize certain foreign corporations to purchase certain real estate at judicial sales, and to hold and convey the same under certain conditions; regulating the method of the choice of directors in certain corporations of the first class.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Fritz we are enabled to print the law relating to marriage licenses as amended by the legislature at its recent session. It is as follows:

An act to amend section three of an act entitled "An act relating to marriage licenses, providing for officers herein indicated to issue licenses for parties to marry" approved the twenty-third day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That section three of an act entitled "An act relating to marriage licenses providing for officers herein indicated to issue licenses for parties to marry" approved the twenty-third day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five which read as follows:

"The clerk of said court shall inquire of the parties applying for marriage license as aforesaid, on oath or affirmation, relative to the legality of said contemplated marriage, and if there be no legal impediment thereto then he shall grant such marriage license. And if any of the persons intending to marry by virtue of said license shall be under twenty-one years of age, the consent of their parents or guardians shall be personally given before said clerk, or certified under the hand of such parent or guardian, attested by two adult witnesses, and the signature of the said parent or guardian shall be acknowledged before a notary public or other officer competent under the law to receive acknowledgements, which said certificate and oath shall be filed on record in said office and entry of the same shall be made by said clerk on the marriage license docket as a part of the record of the issuing of said license and for which he shall receive as his fees the sum of fifty cents in addition to the marriage license fee. And if any clerk of any of said courts shall in any other manner issue or sign any marriage license he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars to and for the use of the party aggrieved," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

The clerk of the court shall inquire of the parties applying, either separately or together, for marriage license as aforesaid on oath or affirmation relative to the legality of the contemplated marriage, and if there be no legal objection thereto then he shall grant such marriage license, or the parties intending marriage may either separately or together appear before any magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace of the townships ward or county wherein either of the contracting parties residing and in the county where the license is desired, who may and is hereby authorized to inquire of them touching the legality of their contemplated marriage, and such inquiries and the answers thereto having been subscribed and sworn to by the parties before such officer, may be forwarded to the clerk of the court who, if satisfied after an examination thereof that the same is genuine and that no legal objection to the contemplated marriage exists, shall grant a license therefor, and if any of the persons intending to marry by virtue of such license shall be under twenty-one years of age, the consent of their parents or guardians shall be personally given before said clerk or certified under the hand of such parent or guardian attested by two adult witnesses, and the signature of such parent or guardian shall be properly acknowledged before a notary public or other officer competent under the law to receive acknowledgements, which said certificate and oath shall be filed of record in said office and entry of the same shall be made by the said clerk on the marriage license docket as a part of the records of the issuing of said license and for which he shall receive as his fees the sum of fifty cents in addition to the marriage license fee, and the said magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace for services rendered by him under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to the sum of fifty cents. The clerk of the courts shall furnish magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace at the cost of the proper county all necessary blanks for acknowledgements and affidavit herein required. And if any clerk of any of said courts shall in any other manner issue or sign any marriage license or if any magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace shall willfully make any false return to the clerk of the court, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars to and for the use of the party aggrieved.

Congressional Apportionment.

THE DISTRICTS AS AGREED UPON BY THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The following is a list of the congressional districts as agreed upon by the conference committee of the senate and house:

First district—First, Second, Seventh Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth wards of Philadelphia.

Second—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards of Philadelphia.

Third—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of Philadelphia.

Fourth — Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards of Philadelphia.

Fifth—Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first wards of Philadelphia.

Sixth—Chester and Delaware

Seventh—Bucks and Montgomery.

Eighth—Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Carbon.

Ninth—Berks and Lehigh.

Tenth—Lancaster.

Eleventh—Lackawanna.

Twelfth district—Luzerne.

Thirteenth district—Schuylkill.

Fourteenth—Lebanon, Dauphin and Perry.

Fifteenth—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming.

Sixteenth—Tioga, Potter, Lycoming and Clinton.

Seventeenth—Northumberland, Columbia, Montour and Sullivan.

Eighteenth—Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Union.

Nineteenth — Cumberland, Adams and York.

Twentieth—Cambra, Blair, Somerset and Bedford.

Twenty first—Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.

Twenty-second—Pittsburg and all townships and boroughs lying between the Monongahala and Allegheny rivers except the borough of McKeesport and the boroughs and townships lying between the Youghiogheny and Monongahala rivers in the county of Allegheny.

Twenty-third—Allegheny and all the townships and boroughs lying north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers in the county of Allegheny.

Twenty-fourth—Fayette, Greene and Washington counties and all boroughs and townships lying south of the Monongahala and Ohio rivers and the boroughs and townships lying between the Youghiogheny and Monongahala rivers, and the borough of McKeesport, in the county of Allegheny.

Twenty fifth—Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Butler.

Twenty-sixth—Crawford and Erie.

Twenty-seventh—Venango, Warren, McKean and Cameron.

Twenty-eighth—Clarion, Forest, Elk Clearfield and Centre.

Lower Sugarloaf and Vicinity.

Miss Cora Harvey of Benton is lying seriously ill at the home of her uncle, A. A. Harvey, in Sugarloaf.

Perhaps it is a little late to say that the M. P. Quarterly Meeting at Moore's school house a week ago last Saturday and Sunday, was well attended. Rev. J. R. Botts, president of the conference conducted the services in an able manner.

Miss Kate Davis, a Luzerne county teacher is at present visiting her parents, and shaking hands with friends and old associates in this community.

We have just received the "History of Columbia County" with the compliments of the COLUMBIAN, for which we desire to acknowledge our obligations.

This community has been visited by a series of mishaps of a very serious nature during the past week. On Monday Mr. A. W. Cragle was driving his team attached to a wagon down the Fishingcreek road, and when near the St. Gabriel's Church the pin in the end of the tongue came out, which allowed the tongue to slip through the neck-yoke and the wagon to run against the horses. This frightened the team which soon became unmanageable and ran down the road at a rapid rate until they came to Eli Hess' where they attempted to turn in toward the barn, and in doing so threw Mr. Cragle out. The result was some pretty severe bruises about the head, but at this writing he has about recovered.

Early Tuesday night M. R. Smith was awakened from his sleep by his wife making an unusual noise. He spoke to her and receiving no reply he lit a lamp and was horror struck to find her in the agony of death. She breathed but a few breaths and expired in his arms. Up to the time of her death Mrs. Smith was in the best of health, and the day before had washed and did an unusually large day's work. Only a couple of weeks ago your correspondent saw her and remarked how healthy and rugged she looked. She was about 40 years of age and leaves an almost heart broken husband and large family of small children to mourn her loss. She was a daughter of Benjamin McHenry and a sister to Landlord J. B. and Dr. T. C. McHenry, all of Benton. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

For a couple of weeks past fire has been raging in the forests of the North Mountain, and by the middle of last week it had reached the settlement at the foot of the mountain near the headwaters of Cole's Creek where it did considerable damage by consuming fences, but by the utmost exertion it was kept out of the buildings and is now entirely extinguished.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's **Peculiar** Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No **To Itself** other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

The names announced under this heading are subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, July 26, 1887. The Delegate Election will be held on Saturday, July 23, between the hours of 3 and 7 p. m.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
CYRUS B. McHENRY,
Of Fishingcreek Township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. SNYDER,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
C. H. CAMPBELL,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
G. W. STERNER,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
A. B. CROOP,
Of Briarcreek.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
G. A. HERRING,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
H. C. KELCHNER,
Of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
Of Centre Twp.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WASHINGTON PARR,
Of Franklin.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
L. M. CREVELING,
Of Fishingcreek.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WM. G. GIRTON,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ELIAS HOWELL,
Of Mt. Pleasant Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JESSE RITTENHOUSE,
Of Beaver Twp.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

Among the records and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, it is inter alia, thus contained:

In the matter of the Estate of Jacob Dermott, dec'd. } And now MAY 2, 1887, upon motion of Messrs. Boyer and McDevitt, atty's for Exceptions to account filed, the Court appoints N. U. FUNK, Esq., Auditor, to re-state account, pass upon the exceptions filed, and make distribution, according to law. BY THE COURT.

Certified from the records this 21st day of MAY, A. D. 1887.

WM. SNYDER, Clerk of O. C.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the foregoing appointment at his office, in the town of Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 30th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the undersigned, or be forever after debarred from coming in upon the said fund. N. U. FUNK,
may27. Auditor.

Benton Hotel,

LEMUEL DRAKE, Prop'r.

This well-known hotel has been re-opened and many improvements made for the accommodation of the traveling public. The bar and table are supplied with the best the market affords. A large and commodious stable is connected with the hotel. Terms always reasonable.

LEMUEL DRAKE, Proprietor.

#may27]

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN,

WE ARE INDEBTED

TO THE SOUTH FOR

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

No medicine is so universally used in the Southern States as SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It won its way into every Southern home by pure, sterling merit. It there takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. It is a

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Purely vegetable; gentle in its action; can be safely given to any person, no matter what age.

It promotes Digestion, dispates nasty Sick Headache, and gives a strong, full tone to the system. It has no equal as a Preparatory Medicine and can be safely used when a doctor cannot be called in.

Endorsed by persons of the highest character and eminence as the

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

If the child has the colic, it is a sure and safe remedy. It will restore strength to the overworked father, and relieve the wife from low spirits, headache, dyspepsia, constipation and like ills.

"MY ONLY FAMILY MEDICINE."

"I have been a user of Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. It is a pure, good reliable medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it.

"I find the Regulator very safe, harmless and reliable as a family medicine, and have used it for any disorder of the system, and found it to act like a charm. I believe if it was used in time it would prove a great preventive of sickness. I have often recommended it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

REV. JAS. M. ROLLINS,
"Pastor M. E. Church South, Fairfield, Va."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of vend Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, June 18, 1887,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage or lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Berwick, in Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning sixty and three-fourths feet from the corner of Second and Pine streets, thence along Pine street sixty feet, thence forty-nine and one-half feet, parallel with Third street, thence along lot number fifty, sixty feet, thence parallel with Second street forty-nine and one-half feet to the place of beginning, said lot being part of lot number forty-nine, as laid down in the plot of Berwick, being sixty feet front on Pine street, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of George W. Smith vs. Jacob Fisher, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Fisher.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

EVANS, Atty.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Penn'a, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, June 20, 1887,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Penn'a, bounded as follows: On the north by Ranslow George, on the east by land of Ranslow George, on the south by lands of David Lethy and Jacob Artley, and on the west by land of Edward Rhoads, containing eleven acres, more or less, whereon are erected a one and a half story dwelling house, a stable and a blacksmith shop, a lot of young fruit trees on the premises.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Ranslow George, adm'r of Elias George, decd, vs. Daniel Rhoads, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Rhoads.

ZARR, Atty. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

BRIDGE LETTINGS.

Will be let, near the residence of Joseph Ash, in Benton township, on Thursday, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., a new bridge to be erected over Raven creek, near Joseph Ash, in said township, to be a wooden brace or rod bridge, 30 ft. between abutments, 16 feet wide from out to out. Abutments to be built by contractor, so as to admit of skewback three feet from top of wall plate and 9½ ft. high above low water mark to top of wall plate, wing walls to be 6 feet long on east side and 16 feet long on west side of bridge and to be 2 feet above grade of road.

ALSO:

At the residence of Bruce Sutliff, in Sugarloaf township, on Thursday, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1887, at 2 o'clock p. m., a new bridge to be erected over the east branch of Big Fishingcreek, near Bruce Sutliff's, in said township, to be a wooden brace or rod bridge, 40 ft. between abutments, 16 feet wide from out to out. Abutments to be built by contractor, so as to admit of skewback three feet from top of wall plate and 9½ feet high above low water mark to top of wall plate, wing walls to be 16 feet on west side and 12 feet on east side of bridge and to be 2 feet above grade of road.

ALSO:

At the residence of Allnas Cole, in Greenwood township, on Friday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock a. m., a new bridge to be erected over Little Fishingcreek, near Allnas Cole's, between Greenwood and Locust townships, to be a wooden brace covered bridge, 57 feet between abutments, 16 feet wide from out to out; abutments to be built by contractor so as to admit of skewback three feet from top of wall plate and 9½ feet high above low water mark to top of wall plate, wing walls to be 16 feet on east side and 12 feet on west side of bridge and to be 2 feet above grade of road.

ALSO:

At the residence of David Reeder's, in Franklin township, on Saturday, the 11th day of June, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock a. m., a new bridge to be erected over Roaringcreek, near David Reeder's, in said township, to be an arch covered bridge, 100 feet between abutments, 16 feet wide from out to out; abutments to be built by contractor so as to admit of skewback three feet from top of wall plate and 9½ feet above low water mark to top of wall plate, high wing walls to be 12 feet on east side and 12 feet on west side of bridge and to be 2 feet above grade of road. All filling at the above bridges to be done by the contractor. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications for the above bridges can be seen at the office of the County Commissioners.

STEPHEN POHE,
WASHINGTON PARR, } County Com'rs.
ELI MENDENHALL,
Attest—JNO. B. CASEY, Clerk.
Com'rs office, Bloomsburg, Pa., May 27, 1887.

IT STOPS THE PAIN IN ONE MINUTE.

Aching backs, hips, and sides, kidney and uterine pains, weakness and inflammation, rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, sudden, sharp and nervous pains and strains **relieved in one minute** by that new, elegant and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation, the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** 25 cents; 5 for $1; at all druggists or POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

may25dat.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY A. CLAYTON, DEC'D.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., to distribute the balance in the hands of C. C. Evans, admr. of and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Berwick, on Saturday, June 11, 1887, at 10 a. m., when and where all parties having claims against the said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. C. B. JACKSON,
may20 Auditor.

MERCANTILE APARAISEMENT.

List of Dealers of Columbia County.

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers, taken, returned and classified by me, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, in and for the Year 1887, is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BEAVER.

Names & Business.	*Class.*	*License.*
C P Driesbach, store	14	7 00
J P Smith, hotel	5	50 00
Levi Michael, store	14	7 00
T J Shuman, store	14	7 00
G J Munson, store	14	7 00
W T & W B Cole, distillery	9	15 00
Meagley & Reese, store	14	7 00

BENTON.

Hiram Hess, hotel	5	50 00
J J McHenry, store	13	10 00
A McHenry	14	7 00
McHenry & Casey, furniture store	14	7 00
J E Edson, store	14	7 00
Rohr McHenry, store	13	10 00
C O McHenry, hardware and drug	14	7 00
C M Smith, store	14	7 00
John Heacock, store	14	7 00
Lemuel Drake, hotel	5	50 00
A McHenry, hotel	5	50 00
Keller brothers, tin and stoves	14	7 00
Holland McHenry, store	14	7 00

BERWICK.

F L Distlehurst, furniture	14	7 00
Grove & Kistner, drug store	14	7 00
C W Brubaker, hardware store	14	7 00
B B Swayze & Co., store	14	7 00
H M Hockman, confectioner	14	7 00
H G Crispin, store	12	12 50
H R Bower, store	13	10 00
W B Freas & Son, lumber dealers	14	7 00
B F Driesbach, organs and machines	14	7 00
Samuel S. Heller, pool table	8	30 00
Jackson & Woodin Mfg. co. store	6	50 00
G A Buckingham, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
W G Hock, hotel	5	50 00
Theodore F Berger, shoe store	14	7 00
M Levy, clothing store	14	7 00
Benjamin Spondenberger, restaurant	5	20 00
A Marks, restaurant	5	20 00
T O McMurtrie, clothing store	14	7 00
A P Young & Reed, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Isaiah Bower, store	14	7 00
T J Stites & Co., drug store	14	7 00
D C Smith, store	14	7 00
J P Freas & Co., store	14	7 00
Owen Yohey, hotel	5	50 00
August Hehl, hotel	5	50 00
J R Gould, druggist	14	7 00
G L Reagan & Co., notions	14	7 00
W J Mansfield, merchant	14	7 00
Smith brothers, merchants	14	7 00
O E McBride, groceries	14	7 00

BRIARCREEK.

G W Ash, distillery	9	15 00
Peter Jumper, grocery	14	7 00
G W Miller, hotel	5	50 00

BLOOMSBURG.

J L Girton, hotel	5	50 00
J W McKelvy, store	7	40 00
J W Hartman & Son, store	9	25 00
H C Hartman, carpets and boots	14	7 00
V A Klein, drugs	14	7 00
W J Correll & Co, furniture	13	10 00
J K Esser, store	14	7 00
Wm Robb, grocery	14	7 00
L E Wherry, stoves	14	7 00
J Saltzer, organs, &c	14	7 00
G W Bertsch, clothing store	14	7 00
F D. Dentler, boots and shoes	13	10 00
Geo A Clark, book store	13	10 00
W R Tubbs, hotel	5	50 00
J F Caldwell, confectioner	14	7 00
H Stohler, res't, restaurant	5	20 00
S A Wilson, grocery	14	7 00
H G Fahleman, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
H J Clark & Son, store	14	7 00
Louis Bernhard, jeweler	14	7 00
Jacob Keller, notions	10	20 00
John S Phillips, confectioner	14	7 00
David Lowenberg, clothing store	14	7 00
Geo Attrand, hotel	5	50 00
E E Cadman, furniture	14	7 00
J R Schuyler & Co, hardware	11	15 00
Charles W Bunyan	13	10 00
G N Wilson, grocery	14	7 00
J D Wilson, leather, &c	14	7 00
Joseph Decker, confectioner	14	7 00
C C Marr, store	14	7 00
Andrew Sollteder, boots and shoe findings	14	7 00
B H Vannatta, agent, wall paper	14	7 00
Singer Mfg Co, sewing machines

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:14 a. m.	11:27 a. m.
3:10 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:13 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 a. m.
2:34 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
3:51 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
8:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

Reduced Rates.

Hereafter the price for publishing Executors, and administrator's notices in the COLUMBIAN will be $2.00 including a note and receipt book. No other paper in the county makes so liberal an offer.

Auditor's notices also reduced to $2.00.

SALES.

FOR SALE.—Pair of handsome bay horses six and seven years old, large and strong, good drivers and will work anywhere. Warranted sound and free from faults or blemishes are offered for sale solely for want of use. J. R. SCHUYLER.

A Fine Residence For Sale.

The executors of Mary N. Harman, deceased, offer at private sale a handsome residence on Market street above Main, Bloomsburg. The house is of brick, large pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, water, sewerage, and all modern improvements. There is a large frame barn, ice house and outbuildings. One of the most desirable locations in the town. Terms easy.

They also offer for sale thirty-seven acres of land on Normal hill, adjoining P. Dillon's and the Hoyt estate. Can be divided into desirable building lots. For terms and particulars apply to I. W. McKelvy, one of the executors, or Geo. E. Elwell, attorney, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

LOST.

A Wirt Fountain Pen. The finder will be suitably rewarded by calling on Rev. S. Mitchell.

FOR RENT.

Two rooms on second floor of the COLUMBIAN building, together or separately. Steam heat, gas, water on same floor. Rent low. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. [3t

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Music Hall, formerly Eureka Rink, is offered for sale or rent on reasonable terms by the new manager. Parties wishing to hold festivals will do well to see the manager.

J. D. SHAFFER, Manager.

WANTED.—Six or eight men to mine soft ore. Apply to W. F. Hafer, New Columbia, Union Co., Pa. 20m6t*

Just Received.

A car-load of No. 2, 18 inch, DuBois shingles, which will be sold very cheap. Keystone Planing & Cabinet Co., near D. L. & W. depot, Bloomsburg. 2t

Personal.

Mr. John Barclay is spending the week in Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Kelchner, of Forks, gave us a very pleasant call last Saturday.

J. M. Staver went to Philadelphia last Saturday to attend the annual conclave of Free Masonry, which was held there Tuesday.

Dr. Shattuck was called to New York last week, by the illness of his father. The latter died on Saturday and was buried on Wednesday.

Frank and Fred Ikeler, of Lafayette College, came home Thursday of last week to attend the funeral of Miss Hagenbuch. They returned to college on Monday.

Hon. Wm. Elwell and wife returned to Elmira on last Saturday. The Judge is very much improved in health, but hopes for still greater improvement by a longer stay there.

Soft shell crabs at the St. Elmo on Saturday evening.

Shipping tags, with or without strings at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

An exchange says: "Considerable bustle is reported in the dry goods market."

Wall paper hangings and handsome ceiling decorations at Clark's book store.

It is rumored that Bloomsburg will have a circus some time in the month of June.

The examination of the senior class at the Normal School begins Tuesday, June 14th.

Judge Shuman has broken ground on Shuman street, Catawissa, for a shoe factory.

L. S. Winterstein Esq. has been invited to deliver the memorial address at Centralia.

M. F. Eyerly announces his name this week as a candidate for Register and Recorder.

Guy Jacoby, Esq., was married to Miss Ida E. Drake at Scranton on Thursday of last week.

Wall paper for 1887. The newest, best colored and most artistic designs at Clark's book store.

Quite a number of people from town attended Barnum's circus at Wilkes-Barre last Saturday.

Stephen Pohe's name appears among the list of candidates for the office of County Commissioner.

Window fixtures, spring balance or spring top, lower than ever before, at George A. Clark's.

There are two things whose drawing power has never been excelled—The circus and a porous plaster.

A drove of Texas horses was brought to town Wednesday morning and sold at public sale on Thursday.

Don't forget to attend the re-opening of Music Hall (formerly Eureka Rink) Monday evening, May 30th.

School boards can obtain at this office printed blanks for making out their financial statements to post up. 3t

The Williamsport *Breakfast Table* has changed hands, Geo. S. Lenhart having purchased it from Jas. W. Sweely.

The names of H. C. Kelchner of Scott and A. B. Croop of Briarcreek appear this week in the list of candidates for county treasurer.

Wall paper hangings and ceiling decorations to produce almost any effect desired. Call and examine our stock and be convinced. Clark's book store.

Rt. Rev. N. S. Rulison D. D. preached in St. Paul's church Sunday morning and evening to large congregations. A class of six was confirmed in the evening.

The new manager of Music Hall (Eureka Rink) has decided to issue cards for the use of ladies attending sociables. No ladies will be admitted who do not have a card.

Williamsport is soon to have a new industry, the manufacture of a new kind of plaster. It dries so quickly that a wall plastered in the forenoon with it can be wainscoted and papered in the afternoon.

Window shades, plain or dado, either mounted or without fixtures as you prefer, at Clark's book store.

Sewer and water pipes have been laid in one trench from Market street up Rock to the Cemetery. A fountain will be placed in the Cemetery.

Mrs. Creveling, wife of Squire Creveling of Espy, was stunned by the lightning during the storm Tuesday afternoon. She was standing in an open doorway at the time.

The Athletic park of Ashland will be opened Monday next, May 30th, by a game of baseball between the Ashland and Pottsville clubs. The game will be called at 3:30 sharp.

Packer collieries, Nos. 3 and 4, of the Lehigh Coal Co., near Shenandoah, suspended indefinitely Monday. Nearly one thousand men and boys are thrown out of employment.

J. W. Perry, proprietor of the Elk Run hotel, is making improvements about his place in the way of erecting new out buildings. Mr. Perry believes in keeping up with the times.

I invite the attention of parties who intend papering or decorating their walls or ceilings to the largest and most complete line of wall hangings or ceiling decorations in town. George A. Clark.

The habit of corner loafing on Sundays still continues here, without any abatement whatever. Some of our merchants complain of it, on account of the dirt littering their pavements Monday morning.

Now comes the season of the year when the small boy delights in running around without shoes and stockings and filling his little feet with stone bruises or lacerating them on stray nails and bits of glass.

The continued dry weather during the past few weeks has made the mountain streams very low, and fishermen were content to capture only small trout. The larger trout were taken from the deep streams.

What's the matter with the organ-grinders this year? Half of the enjoyment of spring is taken away by being deprived of the pleasure of listening to the sweet strains of the hand organ in the hands of its skillful operator.

A new train has been added to the N. & W. B. R. R. It leaves Bloom Ferry north at 3:51 and south at 5:27. This will be convenient for parties going to and from Philadelphia, as both trains make close connections at Sunbury.

A stone from the blast on the B. & S. road Wednesday morning, thrown by the terrific force of dynamite, crashed through a window at Mr. N. S. Walker's home on Rock street, and came near striking Mrs. Walker, who was near the window.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been experimenting in heating cars by steam, and their efforts have been so successful that they now say the car stove will be banished from passenger trains as soon as the proper changes can be made.

We call attention to the advertisement of Benton hotel by Lemuel Drake. This well-known house was re-opened this Spring, and the pleasing landlord has repaired the place and made it more convenient for the accommodation of the traveling public.

Mrs. R. A. Snyder has just received a full line of trimmed and untrimmed hats, flowers, feathers, and a general line of new millinery goods. Her store is in the room lately occupied by Miss E. Peterman. Please call and see her stock before buying elsewhere. 2t*

Cyrus B. McHenry is announced in this issue as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge. He has already shown his fitness for the place by a service of several months by appointment of Governor Pattison to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Lake.

The latest report in regard to the movements of the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad Company is that the road will be built to Muncy, thence to Montgomery, there to connect with P. & E. road. It will be two years yet before the road is completed to Bernice.

Milton now has a daily paper called the *Daily Argus*. The first number was issued last Monday. Milton is large enough to support a daily, and this one should be liberally supported, as it is a bright six column paper, well filled with general and local news.

The universal language called "Volapuk" is already in use by 10,000 people of various nationalities. Its grammar can be learned in an hour. A full account of this new tongue will be given by Richmond Walker in the June number of *The American Magazine*.

About five hundred people attended the races at the Fair Grounds on Wednesday afternoon of last week. Miss Peck is an excellent rider, one of the best ever seen in this section of the country. She rode last Wednesday three miles in nine and three quarter minutes.

The Young Ladies' Guild, of the Episcopal church, gave a very successful fair and festival in the Chamberlin building on Main street last Friday night. Fancy articles were sold, and ice cream and cake dispensed to the many customers. Quite a nice sum was realized.

Mr. Edward Jacobs, formerly baker for J. F. Caldwell, of this town, is now Superintendent of Fagely's new Central Bakery at Sunbury. Mr. Jacobs is an excellent baker and his work always gives satisfaction. Mr. Fagely is fortunate in having secured so good a workman.

Judge McCollum, of Montrose, seems to be the champion fisherman of that section. While fishing at Lakeside recently he landed a trout that weighed 3 lbs. 9 oz., and measured twenty inches in length. So says the New Milford *Advertiser*, but don't the story look a little *fishy?—Wyoming Democrat.*

J. J. McHenry has caught over one hundred trout this season measuring from 13 to 16½ inches. They were all caught in the deep waters near Benton. Last week was a good week for him—as he caught nearly fifty of those fine fellows. He certainly carries the banner for this season, and bids fair to hold it until the end.

A party of swindlers is traveling over the State of Pennsylvania just now, selling eggs for $3 a dozen and contracting to take all the chickens hatched from them at $3 each, representing that they are a very valuable breed. After they have effected a sale, an investigation develops the fact that the eggs are boiled.

The President early in the month, received the resignation of Samuel P. Kindt as postmaster at Shenandoah. The salary of the office is $1700 a year, and yet no applications have been sent in for the place. This is the first instance that has occurred where no one wants a public office. Some of our office-seekers should move to Shenandoah.

Collectors' receipt books and notices for sale at this office. tf.

Col. B. K. Jamison and party of Philadelphia stopped at the Exchange Wednesday night. They are travelling in the tally-ho coach "Rambler" and were on their way to Lewis' Lake.

The Newspaper District Messenger Service is the name of a newly incorporated company of $100,000 capital, doing business in Binghampton, Elmira and Scranton. It is the intention of the company to extend the service to other cities in New York and Pennsylvania. An alliance has been made whereby this company will conduct the messenger service of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

We publish elsewhere a list of bills which have become laws by the signature of the Governor. There are several very important bills, among which that of laborers being obliged to give employers two weeks notice of their intention to quit work and employers shall give a like notice in case of discharge; also the tax arising from that of owners of dogs shall be appropriated to increase public libraries of boroughs.

Tuesday afternoon last, Harry Sohns, the clerk at the Windsor house, espied a team coming down DeKalb street, at a rapid speed. It was a veritable runaway. Harry rushed out and captured the frightened horse, thereby saving it from possible injury, and the wagon from wreck. The farmer came up and offered him five cents. Harry thanked him, and said he couldn't change that sum.—*Norristown Register.*

Everyone who reads a newspaper becomes familiar with the business houses whose names appear in it, and naturally they go themselves and send others to the places they know about, instead of hunting up others they never heard of. Merchants who advertise make many warm friends through the columns of a newspaper, as their names become familiar household words; those, on the contrary, who depend on casual customers who pass their doors, generally get left.

The convention of the P. E. church of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania will be held at South Bethlehem, instead of Reading, as announced last week. Besides the lay deputies mentioned last week, Col. Freeze will attend as a member of the Standing Committee and Chancellor of the Diocese, and Rev. W. C. Leverett, as a clerical deputy. Mr. Leverett is President of the Standing Committee, member of the Board of Missions, and trustee of the Diocesan school for boys at Reading.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the celebration at Valley Forge of the 109th Anniversary of the Departure of the Continental Army from Valley Forge to be held there June 18, 1887. Extensive preparations will be made for the occasion. There will be orations by eminent speakers, appropriate poems, flag-raising, and excellent music. On the Advisory Committee are Gen. John F. Hartranft, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. Henry R. Brown, Hon. Wm. M. McConnell and Hon. J. F. Stone.

Quite an excitement has been occasioned at Honesdale, Pa., by the escape of McCabe, the murderer of Michael Riley, who was to have been hung there on the 26th inst. at the Wayne county jail. He made his escape on Wednesday May 18th. The jailers, who occupied seats on either side of his cell door, were in some way drugged, and the bolts of the door removed by some one outside, so it is evident that he had some confederate. Preparations were already in progress for his hanging.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending May 24, 1887:

Mr. Jim Barnit, Mrs. Phoebe Cox, Mr. A. L. Eut, Mr. Michael Frank, D. Gravel, H. Hirtman, Miss Lerd, J. C. Willard, J. Willard.

CARDS.

John S. Williams, Will Wirst.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

We have on our table a copy of the *Daily Nebraska Press*, sent to us with the compliments of H. N. Shuman, of Nebraska City, Nebraska, setting forth the many advantages offered to Eastern capital in that place. The paper is profusely illustrated with cuts of the public buildings, homes of prominent men, and business houses. There are 45 factories employing 1000 men in the city, and it also is a great railroad centre; as shown by the cuts there are many handsome public buildings. Any one deciding to go West can hardly do better than go to Nebraska City.

The Bloomsburg Athletic Association was organized on Wednesday evening, May 18, at the office of F. P. Billmeyer Esq., when the following officers were elected: President, J. C. Brown, Secretary, C. C. Peacock, Treasurer, G. A. Clark, board of directors, F. P. Billmeyer, R. C. Buckalew, C. C. Peacock, R. Buckingham, J. C. Brown. A call was made for 25 per cent. of the capital stock and the full amount of the contributions. The Association has leased the town park on Seventh street and will fence it in, and fit it up for baseball, bicycling, croquet and other innocent athletic sports. The capital stock subscribed is $1,000. It is expected that the grounds will be put in order for use this summer.

Committee Meeting.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee are requested to meet in the Grand Jury room, Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 11th day of June next at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of apportioning the delegates for the several election districts, and to transact such other business as shall come before them.

R. R. LITTLE, Chairman.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a special meeting of the Philologian Society held May 18, 1887, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and power to remove from our midst our beloved friend and member, Audland Hagenbuch, be it

Resolved, That while we receive this affliction with feelings of deep sorrow, we recognize it as coming from "Him who afflicteth not willingly, but to our profit."

Resolved, That one has been taken from us whose place cannot easily be filled; whose Christian example was ever helpful to her associates, and whose womanly qualities endeared her to all who knew her.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathies to the relatives of the deceased in this affliction.

Resolved, That the Philologian Hall be and remain draped for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted in the Bloomsburg papers and a copy sent the bereaved family.

WILL C. JOHNSTON,)
MAUD SMITH,) Com.
LAURA WHITE.)

Some New Testimony.

Dr. Renn says: "I have used your Barley Malt ever since you brought it out. In pulmonary troubles it is one of the very best remedies I know of. The great trouble with other preparations is, the stomach will not tolerate them, but that is not the case with Perrine's Pure Barley Malt." Mr. E. F. Calium, writing from Norfolk, Va., says: "I have for some time used your Pure Barley Malt for nervous prostration and malaria, and must admit that your remedy has cured me." Perrine's Barley Malt will eradicate from the system all malarious diseases, it insures vigor to the stomach, a good appetite and a rich and abundant blood. Ask your nearest druggist for it and take no other.

A Week in Salina, Kansas.

Americans travel in Europe expressly for research, pleasure, health and recreation, from which they obtain a glimpse of tombs of kings, poets and philosophers. Not being satisfied with the traditional knowledge of those mythical sages they excavate their tombs and entombed cities with a hope of perfecting a science which can be of no practical utility to the present generation, except to gratify a curious ambition. But we do not propose to travel east to find Salina, and it is not half so far as Rome, Egypt or Palestine. Besides there is to be found on those western plains relics of an extinct species of animals much larger than Jumbo. The three-fourths of travelers in America are in pursuit of the advantages and resources of wealth, in which the country abounds, and give little heed whether the souls of the mythical gods live in the stars or are buried in the earth with the body, and think that the man who can see in the features of a monkey a semblance of his original preguiture must have a contracted idea of deity in establishing his relationship. The people of Salina do not use profane language, neither are they addicted to strong drink. They believe in Salina and in female suffrage. They have a soil of a most fertile quality, from two to three feet deep, which appears to be made of different strata or deposits of different periods. About two feet of the surface is a vegetable soil, immediately underneath for nearly two feet, a marl containing magnesia, under which, for about two feet, a yellowish clay, apparently rich of soil, under which is a dark or black vegetable loam, then comes a plastic blue clay. The stone used in building seems to be a red sand stone and magnesian lime stone. The latter is much used and gives a fine and durable appearance. Brick are also used, which are of a yellowish appearance, containing little of iron barites, but hard and durable with smooth surface susceptible of paint. Salina lies sufficiently high for easy drainage. The streets are wide and cross at right angles, and are shaded principally with cotton wood, maple and box elder in great profusion. The houses are built of brick, stone and wood, chiefly of Arkansas pine, a very excellent quality, built in Queen Anne style and modern plans of architecture and finish as can be seen in our larger cities.

Educational advantages are not surpassed in any city of its dimensions. The Methodist College, situated at the south terminal of Santafee avenue, which avenue, being the principal street of the city, is one hundred feet wide and two miles or more in length. At the north terminal is to be erected an Episcopal Training College. The two institutions are to be connected by a street railway, part of which is already in operation. The Normal University, situated at the west end of Iron avenue, which street crosses Santafee at right angles, which crossing is the centre of business of the city. The schools of Salina are of first grade and altogether amount to nearly half a million in value of property. The churches, a score in number, of various denominations, are built tastefully and convenient. The Lutheran, in which I heard a sermon of a Sunday, reflects credit upon the liturgy. There are many prominent buildings—two, three and four stories—built of brick and stone. Among them are the Masonic Temple, Odd Fellows' Hall, Opera House, Court House and the several hotels. The National Hotel is designed when completed to compete or surpass in elegance, to have an elevator, steam heating and all the modern conveniences. The present hotel system is not adequate to the public demand, neither does there seem to be tenement houses enough. In the whole city I did not see one vacant building or room. The several banking houses, both national and private, having liberal capital, are in excellent repute and considered safe for all business transactions. There are three flouring mills, which have a daily capacity of fifteen thousand or more barrels, and there are many factories of various kinds. The Smoky Hill River is a narrow, sluggish stream, very deep and sinuous, making about five miles for a half mile in a straight line. Its banks are high and covered with abundant shade of walnut, cotton wood and maple festooned with wild grape vines, which are being trained around the trees to form seats and lounges and to continue growing, a most desirable resort on a high day. The land surrounded by the curvatures of the river affords desirable sites for residences, parks and boulevards, for which improvement is being rapidly made. The whole country is not one level plain, as many Eastern people suppose, but is divided into valleys of many miles in extent, of the finest farming land in the world. The dividing ridges, as seen from the cars, have an out croping of magnesian lime stone in layers of a foot or more in thickness and easily quarried. This stone would indicate the underlying of coal, but sometimes far removed. However, there are other evidences of the presence of coal, in fact, they have discovered coal, in a thin layer, within a few miles, which is an evidence of greater abundance near. The people are chiefly Anglo-American and not of the bavidas nationalities as found in many other Western cities, Pennsylvania being largely represented, and all thrifty and prospering. I was most agreeably surprised by an invitation to dine with Mr. Thomas Ritter, whose wife is the daughter of Moses Wright, formerly of Lightstreet, and a former patron of mine. Mr. Wright, with his son, Thomas, is now located ten miles south of Salina. Their farms join Mr. Ritter's. I had the pleasure of visiting them and seeing their fine stock. I also dined with W. Sturdevant. His wife is the daughter of Peter Shook, formerly of Lightstreet, and a former patron. Messrs. Ritter & Sturdevant are in the hardware business in Salina and have a fine store. As an evidence of the rapid speculations, several pieces of property were pointed out that had been bought and sold twice or thrice in as many months, each time nearly doubling in price. Twenty acres, on the southeast border of the town, were bought on the day I arrived and divided into lots 50 ft. by 125 ft. At the close of the week the lots were nearly all sold. The same week twenty acres on the west border were purchased and are now on the market in lots for sale. There were quite a number of transfers made during the week. As an instance, twenty-five feet, fronting near the business center, was bought for five thousand dollars, and a contract made for a thirty thousand-dollar building, to be put up immediately. A good field for real estate and money brokers, and there are plenty of them. I made the acquaintance of Mesars. Fitzpatrick and Young. They do a large business and are gentlemanly and attentive. Also, Mr. A. Keefer does a large business; almost an old acquaintance, too. I remember his father's farm, near Dickenson Seminary. A most generous gentleman to the school boys in way of apples, which, no doubt, many of the old boys in Bloomsburg still remember.

Selina is a metropolis. It is a focus or center of several railroads in operation and others constructing. Also, the geographical center of the state, one hundred and eighty miles due west from Kansas City on the Union Pacific line. Merchandise, in almost every conceivable branch, is carried on. In the many stores, some of them of large dimensions, there can be bought tooth picks or broad-toed shoes, and dresses of various grades, for both gentlemen and ladies, even to crown the head with a cone or a chrysalis-shaped hat, also implements of every description used in farming and mechanical arts. There are large elevators, for the storage of grain, the products of many miles surrounding. The many advantages already improved, and vastly many more to be speculated upon, have attracted thousands of Eastern people in the past year. It is claimed a population of nine thousand, and in the next two and a half years, twenty thousand. The increase in values has been phenomenal, considering the steady growth of the city. Present indications are that in a few years it will lead in the industries and population every other city in the state. A map of the city can be seen at the study of Dr. J. R. Evans, in Bloomsurg, Pa.

Buckhorn.

Richard Ivey is putting out 60 acres of corn this season. We doubt not but that he is the largest corn grower in the township. Thus far but little complaint has been heard from farmers about the growth of the corn. It is doing very well. We have seen no one making a second planting.

Wm. P. Eyerly, supervisor, began the repair of the creek road last week. The bosses of Greenwood and Mt. Pleasant can now make their escape.

The Patrons of Husbandry are anxious that this Saturday be a fair day. A fishing trip is made up for that day.

Miss Kate Shoemaker, Miss Ida Kline, (Methodist) and Mrs. Mary Werkheiser, Mrs. Maggie Hartman, (Lutheran) will represent our Sunday schools at the county convention, Berwick.

Miss Maggie Whitenight has opened a select school at Leidy's.

The subscribers to the History of Columbia and Montour counties have received their books. Some are not a little disappointed, others were taken in. Not in the history.

F. P. Harris of Woodstown, N. J., will receive a visit from his mother and sister, Daisy, this week. They expect to accompany Chas. Harris to that place.

An agent taking insurance risks on live stock is in the vicinity.

Everybody wants and everybody ought to have a seersucker coat. Better be out of the world than out of fashion. If you can't buy one at any other store, J. E. White has lots of 'em.

Decoration Day.

The program for the general exercises of Memorial day under the direction of Ent Post will be as follows: The members will assemble at their Hall at 7 a. m. A detail will be sent to Vanderslice's grave yard to decorate at 9 o'clock and from there proceed to Light Street. The main body will decorate the soldier's graves at Afton at 9 o'clock. From this place a detail will go to Hidlay's and rejoin the Post at Light Street where the services will take place at 11 o'clock, and thence all will return to Bloomsburg and be dismissed to assemble again at 2 p. m., to decorate the soldier's graves in the cemeteries of the town. The parade will form in Market Square at 2:30 p. m., and the request is made that all societies, organizations and citizens who propose to take part, report to the marshall at that place. Rev. M. L. Ganoe, Presiding elder of the Danville District of the M. E. Church and an ex-soldier, will deliver the address. Flowers should be sent to the Hall in the forenoon. All business men are requested to close their place from 2 to 5 p. m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is actively prosecuting the work of laying the fourth track between Philadelphia and New York, and it is stated that at the present rate of laying the track it will be completed in a little over a year's time. The company is also prosecuting the work on a fourth track between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. The officials of the company state that this is made absolutely necessary by rapidly increasing business. Extensive additions to the tracks of the company are also to be made on the Western division. A syndicate is to reorganize the Pennsylvania and Slatington railroad. A bridge in connection with this road will be put across the Lehigh river at Slatington and via the new Poughkeepsie bridge, the Reading, Lehigh Valley, Lehigh Navigation and other anthracite companies will be given an all-rail route to the Eastern States.

B. & S. Railroad Notes.

An engine will probably be put on the road next week in order to haul rails, and do other work on the road.

A big blast was made on Wednesday morning along the rocks. Some of the rocks flew to a great distance.

Tie and rail laying is now going on rapidly. Rails have been laid all along Railroad street, and some distance along the rocks.

The ties from the old Irondale road are taken up as fast as necessary and thrown down on the bank of the creek. The road has been used for many years and the ties are pretty well rotted.

The water in the race leading to the Irondale furnace was partially drawn off Sunday so as to give a better opportunity of constructing a bridge for the railroad. The low water gave a fine opportunity for catching cat-fish and eels and a great number took advantage of it.

Soldiers' Tombstones.

The undersigned committee, appointed by Col. Ent Post, No. 250, G. A. R., respectfully request that all comrades, or friends of comrades, who know of any soldiers' graves that are unmarked in this part of the county to send the names of such with Rank, Company and Regiment, also date of birth and death, if possible, to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of June next, as the U. S. Government have only extended the time to the 30th day of June and our list will be sent on the 15th of June.

U. H. ENT,)
WM. THOMAS,) Committee.
C. B. BROCKWAY,)

The New Holiday Law.

The new holiday law fixes the following as legal holidays: January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving day, Good Friday, December 25, and every Saturday between July 15 and September 15, after one o'clock in the afternoon. When New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Independence day or Christmas falls on Sunday, the following Monday is made a legal holiday.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! Not by any secret remedy, but by proper, healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, which contains the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Prescribed by physicians. Take no other.

An important and seasonable article on the railway problem will be published in the June *Harper's*, entitled "American Railroad Legislation." The writer is Prof. A. T. Hadley, of Yale College. The paper summarizes the leading steps in State legislation, pointing out the principles and the operations of each, and concludes with an estimate of the Inter-state Commerce Law passed by the last Congress. This act he regards as a decided advance in the adjustment of railroad difficulties, though carrying some objectionable features and inaugurating a doubtful experiment.

Catawissa's Prospect Brightening.

The following dispatch from Reading, dated May 22, appeared in the daily papers of Monday:

The Reading Railroad Company has directed nineteen train crews to report for duty hereafter at Catawissa. Several months ago the Catawissa road's freight business was diverted to the Sunbury and Shamokin branch, but the change overcrowded the single track road, delayed nearly all traffic, overworked the despatchers and train runners, and caused several expensive wrecks. It also closed several business houses and vacated about 150 dwellings in Catawissa, paralyzing trade in that town. The officials, it is now stated, have discovered their error and issued the order referred to.

Mr. Wilvert, editor of the Sunbury *American*, is about to become wealthy. He has a lease on an inexhaustible bed of clay, which is located among the hills, two miles east of Georgetown, Northumberland county. The clay is very fine for fire brick manufacture, and when dried and reduced to a flour, it is said that it is the equal of whiting or tripoli for cleaning glass, copper or brass.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1887.

On the 4th of April last we bought the Thomas J. Mustin & Co. wholesale stock, and on the 29th the Elliott Brothers' wholesale stock. 1,500 packages of goods in the two. They've again cramped us for space. For ten days we shall sell lots of these goods at prices that'll specially interest Retail Dealers.

Send a letter for goods or samples if you can't come yourself.

We lead the New World on Linens. Wherever good Linens are made, our buyer picks, and skips, and skips, and picks, —only the finest, best. Such big lots that there are no prices below. From the maker, to us, to you.

Our just-in-Linens are now heaped about the store. Such a showing of these cool, clean, crisp things as you've never seen. Worth coming 100 miles to see; 1,000 miles to buy.

These are some of the prices.

Bleached Turkish Towels, 20 to 85c.
"Henrietta Linen," 37 in., 19c., from 37½.
Linen Lawns, printed and white, 25 to 75c.
Initial Cloths and Napkins, $5.50 a set.
Bleached Table Linen, 66 in., 65c. from 85.
Fine Double Damask, ready to use, 90c.
Barnsley Damask, $1.25; worth $1.75.
"Cream" Damask, 47 to 60 in., 25 to 40c.; 66 in., 45 to 55c.; 72 in., Flemish, 75c.
"Cream" Damask Towels, colored borders, 19 x 39 in., 12½c.
Bleached Damask Towels, soft finish, knotted fringe, colored borders, 21 x 45 in., 25c.
Pillow-Case Linen, 40 to 54 in., 40c. to $1.
French Sheeting Linen, 94 in., 65c.
100 inch Irish Sheeting, $1.25 and $1.38.
Butchers' Linen, soft finish, 18c.
Handkerchiefs, Men's ¾, hemstitched, printed, French designs, 20 cents, from 25 cents. Mens' ¾, colored woven borders, $1. a dozen, from $1.50. Ladies' initialed and hemstitched, $1.20 a dozen, from $1.50. Ladies' tucked and hemstitched, 15 cents each, from 25. Ladies' white, hemstitched, lace-edged, 15 cents, from 25.

Could the Shoe Store be trimmer and neater? Not easy to see how. Could the shoes in it be more to your mind? Not if your coming and buying count for anything.

The "Wanamaker" $3 Shoes for men are the shoe-wonder of the year. Any style of last.

Men's Bicycle and Tennis Shoes, $1, $2.50 and $3.

Women's Tennis, Seaside and Mountain Shoes, great variety of styles and colors, leather and rubber soles; high and low cut; $1, $2, $2.50 and $3.

Millinery stocks that are not kept up look ragged now. How many dealers do more than *start* the season with a fair show? That's the easy, the slip-shod way. We take care to have every new thing in women's headwear as soon as it comes out. The things are here now because we keep putting new ones in the place of those that go out.

Black Wool Lace Flouncing, 40 in. Brought out to sell at from $5 to $7 a yard. You shall take it for from $1.40 to $2. We had some wonderfully cheap Black Wool Flouncings the other day; these are more wonderful.

Saves the wearying worry of fitting to have a Dress Form. Wire shape; turn a screw here or there and you've any desired model. One of them at the seaside or country home'll cure the plague of trunk or satchel-dress wrinkles. Skirt form only, $3 and $3.50; with bust, $5.75 and $6.50. Four kinds.

We are becoming headquarters for Oriental Rugs. Knowing what and how to buy and how to sell is what's doing it.

More of the velvety, long-a-making Daghastans. All in good condition and desirable patterns. Patches of luxurious prettiness to make any room brighter and more cheerful.

$7.50, $8.50, $10 and $12.

Antique Daghastans. Some very fine pieces. Soft, silky, sheeny, and for much less than such rare specimens have ever before been offered.

4x8 ft to 5x9 ft

China Mattings. A new lot of the Fancies, 25 cents. Extra good worth for the money. A hundred styles, from $5.50 a roll of 40 yards, up.

Horsman's Tennis Rackets. "Casino," "Elberon," and "Special," $4; usually $5.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

Asbury Items.

The farmers of this place have just finished planting corn.

The engineers on the W. & W. R. R. finished up the final survey on last Saturday, the people are no longer in doubt in regard to the way the road is to run. I suppose the Cambra fellows are feeling badly over it. The company could never have chosen a better or more direct route from New York to Chicago. After it is rightly established it will be one of our trunk roads and a great deal of freight will be hauled on this road.

Elias Kunkle has built an addition to his house at Jonestown. He expects to keep a house of entertainment. Mrs. Kunkle knows how to get up a good meal.

There is some talk of Benjamin Savage of Benton erecting a hotel at Forks.

Mack Robbins last Saturday on his way home from Shickshinny on top of the Nob mountain saw three young foxes. He ran after them and caught one alive. It is supposed to be about two months old. Mr. Wm. Snyder, please take notice, there will be a chance for a fox chase some time next fall if all goes right.

Dr. W. T. Greene, the Dublin naturalist, writes concerning Cage Birds in the June number of *Harper's* with special reference to English winged pets. He gives many useful points to the keepers of birds. The bullfinch seems to be the Doctor's favorite. "There is no animal," he says, "with which I am acquainted, not even the dog, that forms so firm, so devoted, so tender an attachment for its master as the naturally shy and wood-loving bullfinch, that almost dies of terror when first caught, but becomes more readily reconciled to captivity than any bird I know." The English robin, the nightingale, the mocking-bird, ravens, magpies, thrushes, parrots, tits, sparrows, and several Australian, New Zealand, and Mexican birds, also receive their share of attention. The article is well illustrated by E. F. Lydon.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

Always remember that G. W. Bertsch, the artist tailor, is the place to get yourself a perfect fit in a Spring suit of clothing or a coat. A full and complete line just received—fresh from the city.

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25c dress goods for 15c yd.
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400 lace curtains for 30c per pair,
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Fancy scrim 12½c yd worth 16c,
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Embroidered dress patterns for $2.50 worth $4.00,
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Parasols and fans,
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Prices and goods in all linen will please you,
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Call and see what you can do at
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For a Spring and Summer stiff and soft hat call at G. W. Bertsch's—who has just received a full and complete line—all of the latest styles and shapes. Prices lower than ever.

M'Killip, Photographer and Crayon Artist, Bloomsburg Pa. Fine Cabinet Portraits, only $3 a dozen. Instantaneous process used.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself and superior to all other preparations in strength, economy, and medicinal merit.

A perfect washing machine has never been invented, but a perfect washing soap has. Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is as near perfection as it is possible to attain, and the price is very reasonable. 4tm27

DOCTORS' BILLS.—Nearly all diseases originate from inaction of the liver, and this especially the case with chills and fevers, intermittent fevers, and malarial diseases. To save doctors' bills and ward off disease take Simmons' Liver Regulator, a medicine that increases in popularity each year, and has become the most popular and best endorsed medicine in the market for the cure of liver and bowel diseases.—TELEGRAPH, Dubuque, Iowa.

In chronic diseases, medicines should be restoring, and not debilitating, in their action. The wonderful strengthening and curative effects, realized from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sustain the reputation of this remedy as the most popular blood purifier.

DRUNKENNESS, OR LIQUOR HABIT, CAN BE CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.—It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. dec3 86 1y.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt. troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a

Eating Pies on a Wager.

EUGENE LOCKE AND FRANK AVERY GIVE A SICKENING EXHIBITION.

From the Chicago Herald.

Frank Avery is a big negro who lives in the town of Lake. Eugene Locke is a white man who boards on Seeley avenue. Both men walked into Billy Lakeman's saloon, at 341 West Madison street, at 7:30 last evening and declared that they were ready to eat ten of Lakeman's pies on a wager of $10. The pastry was spread on a table near the pool table. All the pies had an upper and a lower crust, and the conditions of the match compelled the contestants to eat both crusts as well as the back crust. It was just 8 o'clock when Mr. Lakeman yelled "Go!" The negro was the first to seize a pie. He grabbed a huckleberry and ran it through his mouth like a harmonica. In one minute and four teen seconds not a remnant of the pie remained. Avery fed his appetite with an apricot, which he swallowed with considerable gusto in 1.17. For his second pie the negro selected a cold mince, which he gulped down in 1.12. The white man ran his fangs into a dried apple pie, and, to the surprise of his friends, finished it in 1.11. The negro ran his eyes over the collection before him and picked out a dropsical looking huckleberry. This he swallowed in 1.15. Avery was just one second slower in getting outside of an apricot. The negro now made a spurt. Seizing a peach pie with both hands he ran about four inches of crust and fruit into his big mouth, and then his teeth came down with a crash. A suppressed groan escaped from his huckleberry be-daubed lips and his eyes rolled as though they were being worked on pivots. Then his lips parted and something white was blown against the counter.

"Foul!" yelled one of the white man's friends, who thought the negro was discarding a piece of crust.

"Foul nuffin," gasped the negro. "That's a toof."

The white thing was picked up by Mr. Lakeman and placed in a beer mug. It proved to be a stomach tooth which had been broken close to the jaw by a piece of peach stone. Avery finished his pie in two minutes. Locke then swallowed a huckleberry in 2.05. The negro nearly knocked himself out with a dried currant pie which had been labeled as mince. He choked on the eighth mouthful, but recovering himself finished the pie in 2.10. Locke, who now showed signs of distress, grabbed up a two-crusted lemon and tore a large hole in its side. A stream of syrup ran into his whiskers and trickled upon his shirt front. Billy Lakeman offered to wring the beard, but the pie-biter wanted no assistance and finished the somewhat marshy pie in 2.15. The negro devoured his third huckleberry in 2.40. Locke now met with his first misfortune. While the match was yet in its infancy he asked to have a mince pie warmed on the stove. His wish was gratified. The pie was placed where it would sap all the heat the old coal stove furnished and when it came back to the racer it was hot enough to need a fan. Locke took a big bite and then danced out into the middle of the floor with a muffled whoop. The crowd yelled, but the racer held his food. Beads of sweat rolled down his cheeks and his eyes bulged out with a wild stare. It took Locke 3 minutes and 20 seconds to finish the pie. The negro gained a lap during his opponent's struggle with the "hot mince," and destroyed his eighth pie—a sour rhubarb—in very short time. The eighth pie the negro picked up was made of apples. It had a puffy crust, and the racer in order to gain time attempted to stow away the upper crust in his coat pocket. He was caught at the trick, however, and compelled to follow the conditions of the match.

Locke removed his coat and vest and loosened his suspenders when he came up for his seventh pie—a pitted prune which was leaking like a fifty-cent umbrella. He made a terrible effort to catch up with his opponent, but to no avail. He finished the pie in the slow time of 5.02. The negro ate his fourth huckleberry pie in three minutes, the spurt being wildly cheered by the spectators. Locke was clearly a loser when he tackled his eighth pie—a heavy apricot, with a big gothic punctured in the crust. It took him seven minutes to get outside of the sinker. Avery, seeing that he was a sure winner, chose a cold mince "to top off with." He was attacked with nausea before he had taken two mouthfuls, however, and would have dropped to the floor had not Lakeman turned a stream of seltzer water down his back. This revived the weary negro, who finished the pie in eleven minutes. Locke took his last mouthful out of his last pie two minutes later. He attributed his defeat to the hot mince.

At the close of the match the two men were led to the gymnasium, where they were treated for gripes and nausea. The winner's time was 35 31 and the loser's 38.21.

An Ancient Town.

DISCOVERY OF INTERESTING RUINS EAST OF SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO.

To the eastward of Socorro, N. M. two prospectors a few days ago accidently stumbled upon indications of ancient ruins projecting above the shifting sands of the plain. A careful examination convinced them that beneath their feet buried in the desert sands lay the ruins of an ancient town. Turning to with their shovels to explore their find a few hour's work brought them to the floor of a small room in the form of a parallelogram. The Socorro *Bullion* thus describes the relics unearthed: "They found the remains of several human beings, several handsome vases carved with geometrical figures of different colors, stone axes, hammers, pieces of cloth apparently manufactured from the fiber of yucca, several strings of beads, sea shells, arrow-heads, an abundance of fragments of obsidian quartz, and an incredible quantity of pieces of broken pottery, including several with a blue glazing. Only in one other instance have we ever heard of this color and quantity of ware having been discovered in this Territory, and that was at the ancient pueblo near the Santa Rita, in this country, and it indicates that the Spaniards had lived in New Mexico before the extinction of the race who inhabited this ruined and buried village." The miners do not know whether they tapped the best or the poorest spot in their buried town in this first excavation. They have, however, resolved to continue digging. They are of the opinion that they may be able to uncarth a cabinet of curios the sale of which will bring them more coin than they would make in the same time at prospecting for precious metals.

Iron rust is removed by salt mixed with lemon juice.

Religious Scenes in China.

A PICTURESQUE CHURCH BEGGAR—CARRYING OUT A DREADFUL VOW.

"Church begging" is very common in China. The temples advertise their wants by posting on walls in the neighborhood square pieces of yellow paper, whereon is the exact Chinese equivalent of the scriptural, "Ask and thou shalt receive," together with the name and location of the temple where prayers are always answered.

But there are also more personal forms of begging. The writer has seen in Pekin a priest whose cheeks had been pierced, and the teeth knocked out, so that an iron rod, as large as one's middle finger, could be passed through, to project an inch or two beyond either cheek. An iron half circle was hinged to each end of this and passed around the back of the priest's head. Attached to the half circles was an iron chain which was so long as to drag on the ground several feet behind him.

His business was to go from house to house, beating a small drum, asking help to repair a temple. Sympathy would be wasted on him. He was a "professional church debt lifter," who had monthly wages and a commission on his collections—and the rod and chain were his stock in trade.

There is another way, still more peculiar. A priest stands in a small box-like structure, placed in front of a temple, through the boards of which spikes have been driven, so that the imprisoned priest can move no part of his body, except his right arm, without being pricked by a spike. With his right hand he rings a bell to draw attention to his pitiable condition. Charitable persons give so much for the privilege of drawing out a spike.

The highest priced spikes are those which point at the vital parts of the body. The priest is supposed to stand in his kennel day and night until all the spikes have been bought and drawn, but no one believes he really does so.

A single incident will show how much hardship and self inflicted suffering some of these heathen will undergo to fulfill a religious vow. One intolerably hot and dusty afternoon in 1871 the writer was resting at a wayside tea house and saw approaching a man and a woman. The man would first take one long step, then bring his other foot up and measure his whole length in the road.

Having knocked his head three times on the ground, he rose, took another step, and again prostrated himself. The woman was the man's wife, and was waiting upon him. In answer to questions, he said that he had made a made a vow that if Buddha would restore to health his son, who was desperately sick, he would make a pilgrimage to Wu-tai-shan and home again, a step and a prostration all the way.

Not more than three miles could be made in a day. He had traveled about 600 of the 2,000 miles of the double journey, and would be two years longer in completing his vow. As he was 78 years old, and almost worn out, it was easy to see that he would not live to fulfil it. A callous lump as large as an egg projected from his forehead, raised by knocking his head upon the dusty road. Yet this man was shocked and angry at a suggestion that he should abandon his useless pilgrimage, and passed out of sight measuring the road with his infirm body.—*Youth's Companion.*

"Boys, Flag the Train!"

The world takes little note of the heroism exhibited in the duties of every-day life, and yet it is displayed almost daily in a measure that makes the heroism of the tempest of battle pale before it. The heroism of the battle field is recorded in unfading story; but the thousands of exhibitions of the noblest individual heroism seldom cause more than a passing tribute.

The most notable exhibitions of heroism are often given by the engineers of trains in cases of serious accident. There are many instances within the memory of all intelligent citizens when locomotive engineers have heroically braved death to save the lives of the passengers entrusted to their skill and care; and it is a rare exception when the engineer does not first consider the safety of others in moments of grave peril to his train, leaving his own safety to chance. True, it is his duty; but how many are mindful of the full measure of duty when death confronts them?

The last words of the engineer on the New York Central train that was thrown from the track by a landslide a few days ago, were—"Boys, flag the train!" His engine had plunged into a river down a precipice of two hundred feet, and he was taken up in the agonies of death. He had performed his duty with a heroism worthy of the Spartan band of Thermopylae, but his last thought was for the safety of others, and knowing that the train was due in a few minutes, he could only utter—"Boys, flag the train," when death ended his suffering.

The world is too prone to forget the heroism often exhibited in every-day life. It worships at the altar of the heroism of bloody battle fields, where only the veries craven could be coward, but it gives scant and grudging justice to the heroism that accepts death in the line of duty, and even in the throes of death is mindful of the safety of others. There is a volume of grandest heroism in the last words of Engineer Kennar, who in the agony of death gave his last order for the safety of his passengers—"Boys, flag the train!"—*Philadelphia Record.*

Editorial Note.

An editor, having been sick for a long time perceived that his latter end was approaching. His spiritual adviser comforted him by saying that he, the editor, would soon enter into his eternal rest, where there would be no more worry and trouble.

"Are printers allowed in Heaven too?" feebly asked the dying man.

"Certainly, if they have been good."

"Then," responded the editor feebly, "I have no hope. My foreman died last year, and as he was a good man he must be in Heaven. I won't be in Heaven more than five minutes before I'll hear him say 'more copy!' I don't see how I can make anything by dying." And pulling on his boots and clothes the editor went down to the office and ground out a column editorial on "The Conflict Between Religion and Science," and about four columns of miscellaneous brevities, having previously refreshed himself with a cocktail, and thrashed two personal friends who wanted to give him advice how to run his paper.—*Texas Siftings.*

After all Adam was a fortunate man, Eve never observed to him: "Oh, I forgot to tell you, mother's coming to pay us a visit next week."

Her Last Journey.

Swiftly the train spend through the darkness. Rushing over meadow over swamp and stream, through the hillside and the tunnel, passing growing crops in the field and the cabin clearing in deep woodlands. Lights at small stations flickered in the midnight breeze as the train sped onward through the darkness.

In the sleeper sat a father. To his breast there clung a child, a lass with golden hair and fair, blue eyes, the image of its mother. There was no sleep for father's child. All about them in the sleeper men and women were wrapt in slumber, dreaming of home and happiness. Through the darkness sped the train. Still sat the father, with the clinging child upon his breast. The hoarse shriek of the locomotive caused the child to tremble in affright and clasp the father closer.

"There, my darling, you are here with papa," and he smiled amid the tears that trickled down his cheeks.

"Mamma gone," piped the childish voice — "poor mamma, no more," and then, with studied, serious face the little one peered through the window into the darkness.

Then the tears fell faster down the father's cheek. His eyes were dull now, his voice was choked. He could not speak. He only gazed in mute agony through his blinding tears at the childish face turning up to his.

And the angels bade the golden-haired child to speak again.

"Poor mamma," she murmured, stroking the moistened cheek of the father. "Baby, throw mamma a kiss," and with her tiny hand, so soft, so pink, she wafted upward a little kiss that spread faster than the train upon the wings of night. A kiss divinely sweet, fraught with holy passion, a kiss the angels wafted onward, upward, through the portals of the undiscovered country, to the realms of Heaven.

"O, God! O, Father!" moaned the man, and with the golden head nestled in his bosom, his eyes closed, his head sank backward, and the train sped onward through the night and darkness, over stream and meadow, through the hillside and the tunnel.

And the mother?

In the city in the morning, amid the noise and bustle at the station, men with hardened faces lifted trunks and boxes from the baggage car. Then, with solemn faces, drew they forth a larger, longer box than all the others, and the voice of the rough baggageman quivered as he whispered:

"Move it gently, Jim! It's a woman. That's the husband with the kid yonder on the platform. Easy now! There. That's her last journey on the cars, poor thing. Thankee, Jim! I always feel like treatin' women tender like."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Ways of Savages.

A wife, among all races, was in early times a captive of war; and from this arose the custom of marriage by capture.

Australians, New Zealanders, Esquimaux, and other savage people are totally ignorant of the universal custom of saluting with a kiss.

The religious life and beliefs of many savage races are hard to understand. These people seem to think that all things that move are endowed with life; and so believe that animals, water, flowers, and other moving things have spirits like men.

Maoris of New Zealand are probably the most intelligent and well-mannered of modern savages. They have given up cannibalism, have adopted the European dress, are submissive to law, and, when engaged in war, use the milder methods of Christian warriors.

Savage races are found to be originally temperate, but as soon as they come in contact with the civilized men and learn the effects of strong drink they use it to excess and rapidly become drunkards. Some savage people have been destroyed by this terrible vice.

The Malay, when in presence of one whom he regards as above him, immediately sits down; the South African turn their backs upon their betters; some of the Hindoo tribes reveal their respect by putting the thumb to the end of the nose and wiggling the other fingers.

One of the worst races is that of the Australian natives, who seem incapable of receiving any considerable degree of civilization. They have been in contact with the English settlers for a century, and yet have not learned anything from them but horseback riding and a taste for strong drink.

The worship of animals is found widely existing over the whole world; and this worship might possibly be traced to the common habit of calling families after animals—which easily led to the belief that families were related to or descended from the animals whose name they bore; and ultimately this grew into a worship.

The lowest and most barbarous race in the world is supposed to be a tribe called "Bosjesmans," a branch of the Hottentots. It is said of them that instead of washing they cover their bodies all over with thick layers of dirty grease. It was of this race that Dr. Livingstone, the famous African traveler, said: "A Bosjesman, certainly in his mien and all his gestures, has much more resemblance to an ape than a man."—*Chicago News.*

A Queer Bootjack.

HOW AN ECONOMICAL BRAKEMAN SAVED A PAIR OF NEW BOOTS.

"It isn't very often that you hear of a man using a locomotive for a bootjack," said an engineer on the Atlantic road to a Chicago *Herald* reporter, "but I happen to know of an interesting incident that occurred down in Indiana the past winter. Walt Coleman, a brakeman on a freight train, set out one night to flag a passenger just south of Hammond. He was out about two hours, and when he came back his fingers and ears were badly frozen. After we had rubbed his hands and ears in snow we tried to remove his boots, but his feet were so badly swollen that they could not be pulled off. Coleman was an economical cuss, and he would not let us cut them off his feet. He said that the boots had cost him seven dollars but two weeks before, and he could not afford to lose them so soon, even if by so doing he would be relieved of his sufferings. It was finally agreed to take Coleman out to the locomotive, stick his boots between the slots of the cowcatcher, and then back up. When everything was ready the engineer reversed his engine, while we clung to Coleman's arms and shoulders. The boots came off quick enough, but Coleman's legs came so near going with them that there was no fun in it. As it was, we had to cut the heels on the boots to save any portion of them. That was the queerest bootjack I ever saw. It may appear novel to many other people."

Advice to a Young Man.

My boy, when you meet a good hearted, genial fellow, open handed and generous, who spends money freely when he has it, who "doesn't know the value of money," who only esteems it for the good it can do, who believes in the lively shilling, and always does his best to make it lively, who can't hoard up money for the life of him, who gets it and spends it, and then gets more to spend, so that all of us may get a little of it, who doesn't put down every cent he lets a friend have, as though he was a money lender, who, if he has only one dollar in the world will let you have ninety cents of it if you ask for it; a good, whole souled, generous fellow, who knows no more and cares no more about money than a pig does about Greek, and he is a little hard up, and wants to borrow ten dollars of you for a few days—my boy, don't you lend him a cent; don't lend him a cent. Eh? Do I want you to be mean, close fisted, stingy, weighing all friendship and good fellowship on the scales of the money lender? Oh, no, my boy, I didn't say anything of the kind. I said, and I repeat it, "don't lend him a cent." I don't want you to be mean, I only want you to be business-like. Give him ten dollars, if you have it to subscribe and feel like it; give him what money you can spare, and your heart and head justify you in giving, but never lend that kind of a man a dollar. Only lend money where there is at least a remote possibility of its being paid back. That's all. You may go, now. By the way, I took care of that note of Jack Merrihart's that you didn't tell me anything about; it's all right now, only don't lend Jack any more than you can afford to give him. A man who has no idea of the value of his own money has just as little comprehension of the value of yours.—*Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Standard Verdict.

The stubbornly contested trial of the Everests, father and son, for entering into a criminal conspiracy to ruin the business and property of the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company has ended in the conviction of the defendants. The prominence which the case has acquired before the public is due very largely to the fact that the conspiracy was projected by members of the Standard Oil Company and in the interest of that corporation, some of whose chief stockholders were indicted jointly with the Everests, but were relieved of the charge after the trial begun, there being no implicating evidence against them.

The verdict against the Everests is really against the methods of the Standard monopoly, whose deep concern in the outcome was manifest through the daily attendance of its president, vice-president, treasurer and other high officials at the trial—their first voluntary appearance, we believe, in a court of justice during the hearing of a criminal case. According to the evidence the methods suggested by the conspirators to ruin their competitor in business included incendiarism, the corruption of the employees to betray their employers, the hiring of workmen so to construct stills that they would explode and destroy the works. If we are to believe the evidence the cool audacity with which the job was undertaken has had few parallels in all the long list of lawless enterprises in which the Standard has figured. If the verdict stands it will do a good deal to spread the idea that a man who has money, brains and enterprise may engage in refining oil even in competition with the Standard without running the risk of having his property burned over his head by hired incendiaries.—*Press*

How a Lady Votes.

A lady appeared at the first ward polls, recently, and asked how to vote. She was handed tickets, and she went away to study them. Half an hour afterwards she came again and said: "If I put this ticket in will I be voting for the people whose names are on it?" "Certainly." "And will anybody change it after I have handed it in?" "Not in the least." "Who did Mrs. Smith vote for for mayor?" "Don't know." "If I thought she voted for Royse, I would vote for Kelsey, just to spite her. She is a mean old thing. I guss I'll see Mrs. Jones before I vote. I'll come back again." An hour later she reappeared. "Are you sure that nobody will change this after I give it in?" "Certainly." "Well, here it is. But I wish you knew who Mrs. Smith voted for." Two hours later: "Can't you give me back that ticket I handed in? I made a mistake and voted for Royse. I meant to vote for Kelsey all the time. You can't? You want to oppress the women still, I see. Well, I know what your name is, and you just wait and see. The idea."—*Atchison Globe.*

"Doctor," said the sick man, "the other physicians who have been in consultation over my case seem to differ with you in the diagnosis."

"I know they do," replied the doctor, who has great confidence in himself, "but the autopsy will show who was right."

Lovers of that delicious esculent, early Spring onions, will be interested in knowing that the disagreeable odor left upon the breath can be wholly removed by thoroughly rinsing the mouth with strong coffee.

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Mr. Charles Baxter, architect, 133 East 126th St., New York, was cured by Kaskine of dumb ague in three months after quinine treatment for ten years.

Mrs. J. Lawson, 141 Bergen street, Brooklyn, was cured of malaria and nervous dyspepsia of many years standing by Kaskine, the quinine treatment having wholly failed.

Mrs. T. A. Solomons, of 159 Halliday St., Jersey City, writes: My son Harry, 11 years, was cured of malaria by Kaskine, after 15 months' illness, when we had given up all hope.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details, will be sent on application.

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Combining a Parlor, Library, Smoking, Reclining or Invalid CHAIR, LOUNGE, BED, or COUCH.
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All furnished with the Automatic Coach Brake, and Retailed at our Wholesale Prices. Send stamp for Catalogue and mention carriages.
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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.
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Positive Cure.
IS WORTH
$1000
TO ANY MAN, Woman or Child suffering from
CATARRH.
Not a Liquid or Snuff.

HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. may27d4t

HIRES' ROOT BEER.
IMPROVED
Package, 25 cents, makes 5 gallons of a delicious, sparkling, temperance beverage. Strengthens and purifies the blood. Its purity and delicacy commend it to all. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers may27d4t.

WANTED LADIES and GENTLEMEN who wish steady employment to take nice light work at your home and make easily from $5.00 to $9.00 a day. You should address with stamp CROWN MFG Co., 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, O. may27d4t.

For Constipation
For Dyspepsia
And Indigestion quickly
Sick Headache, too, will soon subside.
When Turner's Seltzer has been tried.
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AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful ELECTRIC CORSETS, BRUSHES, BELTS, ETC. No risk, quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. DR. SCOTT, 841 Broadway, N. Y.
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AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Genuine. Correspondence solicited. Established 1850. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.
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MANILLA ROOFING!
Takes the lead; does not corrode like tin or iron; nor decay like shingles or tar compositions; easy to apply; strong and durable, at half the cost of tin. Is also a SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTER at Half the Cost. CARPETS and RUGS of same material, made in the west of Oil Cloths. Catalogue and samples FREE. W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J.
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NERVOUS DEBILITY
WEAKNESS, &c., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the brain and nervous system, speedily and radically cured by
WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL
a purely vegetable preparation, the most successful remedy known. Send for circular. Price $1 per box; six boxes, $5, by mail. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 162 William St., New York. [m15d.

FIRST PREMIUM. PHILADA 1876.
Grand Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.

Ask your Grocer for it. Wm. Dreydoppel, Mfr. 298 North Front Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. jun4-86-1y-aprtte.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.		STATIONS.	SOUTH.	
p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	....Scranton....	8 30	6 10
8 54	12 26	....Bellevue....	8 26	6 15
8 48	12 22	....Taylorville....	8 22	6 20
8 40	12 15	....Lackawanna....	8 16	6 27
8 33	12 08	....Pittston....	8 10	6 34
8 27	12 03	....West Pittston....	8 03	6 40
8 22	11 58	....Wyoming....	7 58	6 45
8 17	11 54	....Maltby....	7 54	6 49
8 12	11 50	....Bennett....	7 50	6 53
8 08	11 47	....Kingston....	7 47	6 58
8 08	11 47	....Kingston....	7 47	6 58
8 03	11 42	....Plymouth June....	7 42	7 02
7 59	11 38	....Plymouth....	7 38	7 07
7 54	11 34	....Avondale....	7 34	7 12
7 50	11 30	....Nanticoke....	7 30	7 15
7 43	11 23	....Hunlock's Creek....	7 23	7 23
7 30	11 12	....Shickshinny....	7 12	7 37
7 18	11 00	....Hick's Ferry....	7 00	7 50
7 11	10 54	....Beach Haven....	6 54	7 57
7 05	10 47	....Berwick....	6 47	8 04
6 58	10 41	....Briar Creek....	6 41	8 10
6 54	10 38	....Willow Grove....	6 38	8 14
6 50	10 34	....Lime Ridge....	6 34	8 18
6 42	10 27	....Espy....	6 27	8 25
6 36	10 21	....Bloomsburg....	6 21	8 30
6 30	10 16	....Rupert....	6 16	8 36
6 25	10 11	....Catawi'a Bridge....	6 11	8 41
6 08	9 56	....Danville....	5 56	8 58
6 00	9 49	....Chulasky....	5 49	9 05
5 55	9 45	....Cameron....	5 45	9 08
5 40	9 32	Northumberland	5 32	9 25
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 182

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.
TIME TABLE.
In effect Jan. 30, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.
EASTWARD.
9.46 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.
1.45 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
7.48 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.
2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.35 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
WESTWARD.
5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.
9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and Intermediate stations.
12.35 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.
5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.
9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.
THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.
Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.
News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55. a. m.
Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.59 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.30 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.
SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.
(Daily except Sunday.)
Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m. Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.
Express East leaves Sunbury 3.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m. Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m.
Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.54 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m
Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 5.0 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m
SUNDAY ONLY.
Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m. Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a. m.
Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.59 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.
CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR P. F. ADAMS & CO.,
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
Sole agents of the following brands of Cigars.
HENRY CLAY,
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NORMAL,
INDIAN PRINCESS,
SAMSON,
SILVER ASH.

Alexander Bros. & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, FRUITS AND NUTS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HENRY MAILLARDS FINE CANDIES.
FRESH EVERY WEEK.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

ANY ORDER FOR FESTIVALS will be SUPPLIED WITH THE LOWEST Market Prices, AS FOLLOWS:
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
BANANAS,
PEANUTS,
ENGLISH WALNUTS,
CREAM NUTS,
ALMONDS,
POP CORN
BALLS.

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

IT STILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic. Consumptives being greatly benefited by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tone. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entir